"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,175. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy weather; southerly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅛c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—A final agreement on the Ausgleich negotiations will be reported to-day by the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers. United States Ambassador Hay went to Osborne last evening to dine and bid farewell to Queen Victoria before returning to this country to become Secretary of State. It was reported yesterday from the region of Bombay that 2,300 deaths have occurred there caused by the plague—Page 7.

Page 1.

Adolphus and Gertrude, children of Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer at Washington, were thrown out of a carrriage and bruised in a runaway accident at Amesbury, Mass. Their nurse was severely injured.

Two soldiers, whose names could not be ascertained, died yesterday at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, of yellow fever. They were among those who arrived on the transport Catania. Fifteen other deaths from various causes were reported in the hospitals.

The surviving remnant of the Seventy-first Regiment reached this city yesterday and was welcomed with sympathy and enthusiasm by the people. There was an extraordinary demonstration. The regiment took cable cars to Waverley Place, then marched to the Washington Arch and up Fifth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, and thence to the armory. Here there was an impressive reception. Chaplain Van De Water, Col. Downs, and others talked of their experiences.

A special to The Kansas City Times from its correspondent just returned from Puerto Rico reiterates the statements attributed to Gen. Miles concerning the loose management of the War Department, and declares that the records at Washington will sustain the charges. Extracts of telegraphic communications between Secretary Alger, Gen. Shafter, and Gen. Miles are presented to show that Gen. Miles went to Cuba as commander of the entire army, and that Secretary Alger cabled Gen. Shafter that Gen. Miles would not supersede him. Gen. Miles asserted his command, nevertheless, when Gen. Shafter brought the matter to his attention, and claims, it is alleged, that for the conflict of authority the Secretary of War is culpable.

Page 3.

Two members of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment were killed in the wreck on the Louisville and Nashville, near Birmingham, Ala.

Over a thousand persons gathered at Rokeby, Capt. William Astor Chanler's country seat, near Barrytown, and welcomed him home from the war. He delivered an address.

The transport San Marcos, which arrived from Key West on Sunday with the Third Texas Volunteers and other sick soldiers, sailed for Montauk yesterday, after having landed about 100 of her passengers at Governors Island.

President McKinley and his party left Somerset, Penn., for Cleveland at 11 o'clock yesterday. He reached Pittsburg at 2:30 P. M. and stopped to inspect a hospital train and shake hands with sick soldiers. He arrived in Cleveland at 5:40 o'clock.

Page 4.

The War Department has ordered nine more volunteer regiments mustered out, including the Sixty-fifth New York.

The burial of Lieut. William Tiffany took place in Newport yesterday. An imposing escort rendered military honors.

The yacht Red Cross arrived at Quarantine early yesterday morning from Camp Wikoff with several patients for hospitals on Staten Island and in this city.

The Atlanta Exposition buildings and grounds have been offered to the Government as quarters for troops. Fifteen thousand men could be accommodated there.

John Meek, father of George B. Meek of the Winslow, the first sailor killed in the war, has received a check from Señor Cambresis of the City of Mexico through the Cuban Junta.

Stephen E. Barton yesterday chartered the steamer San Antonio, which will sail for Cuba probably on Thursday. She will be used by Miss Barton to facilitate the distribution of Red Cross supplies.

The hospital ship Solace, which a few days ago was erroneously reported to be overdue, arrived at Boston from Santiago yesterday with seventy-four sick soldiers and marines and eleven naval cadets on board.

Hospital trains, bringing forty sick soldiers of the Fourteenth New York Volunteers and fifty sick and convalescent members of the Ninth from Camp Thomas, reached Jersey City yesterday. Many men were hardly recognizable, and all complained of the poor treatment they had received in camp.

Page 5.

H. T. Higgins, cashier for the Treasurer's office of the Rock Island Railroad, was scalded to death in a vapor bath in Chicago.

Deputy Sheriff Nathaniel Cloud and John Cadle were shot and killed at Tazewell, Tenn., where Cloud was trying to make an arrest.

President Simeon E. Baldwin addressed the American Social Science Association at Saratoga on "The History of American Morals."

Six cases of smallpox have appeared among the colored servants of the Hotel Victory at Put-in Bay, Ohio. The hotel has been closed.

The Directors of the New York Baseball Club met yesterday to discuss the Holmes-Freedman controversy, but took no definite action.

Leading merchants of Manila have signed a memorial to Lord Salisbury asking that he use his influence to prevent Spain from regaining control of the Philippines.

Lucy and Emma Lamb of Bristol, Conn., preferred returning to their mother to the alternative of remaining with the "Angel Dancers," near Woodcliffe, N. J., and being arrested.

The National League baseball games yesterday resulted as follows: New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Brooklyn, 13; Cleveland, 7. Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 2. Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 7. Louisville, 8; Washington, 1.

It is not yet definitely known whether Justice White will accept the appointment on the Peace Commission, and efforts, it is said, are being made by the President to ascertain his intentions.

In a twenty-five-round contest before the Greater New York Athletic Club last night, between "Kid" McPartland of this city and "Jack" Daly of Wilmington, Del., McPartland was awarded the decision.

Chairman Bynum has called a meeting of the National Democratic Committee to be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Sept. [illegible]. Among other matters that will come up for consideration will be the question of territorial expansion and the money

Tammany Hall has sent letters to leading Democrats throughout the State, asking them how they and their followers would view the nomination of ex-Gov. Flower. Several replies have been received to the effect that only a man who was regular in [illegible] should be nominated. Mr. Danforth's [illegible] is growing.

At a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet yesterday the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, and the Colonies were appointed a committee to draft a bill authorizing the negotiations. The Ministers declare that the only instructions sent to the Cuban and Puerto Rican Commissioners are to obtain for Spain the best terms

The Puerto Rican Military Commission will sail from this port on the transport Seneca to-morrow. The Cuban Commission will leave on the cruiser Resolute on Saturday. Admiral Schley has been detached from the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet and will fly his flag on the cruiser New Orleans while serving on the Puerto Rican Commission. Admiral Sampson will fly his flag from the cruiser Resolute while he is on the Cuban Commission.

Page 7.

[illegible] has been appointed Superintendent of Mails in the Brooklyn, N. Y., [illegible] have caused a reign of terror in Omaha. They stop pedestrians, waylay street cars, and do other desperate acts.

Fall River mill men are hopeful as to the business outlook, and believe that the worst of the dullness is over. Comparatively few spindles are now idle.

The note of the Czar from St. Petersburg, asking that all nations unite in a conference to negotiate for real and lasting peace, was the absorbing theme in the diplomatic circles of two continents yesterday. This sudden turn on the part of Russia at this time proved a world-shaking sensation. The Czar's proposal carried cheer to all European nations except France, where, it is indicated by the press comments, the encyclical is looked upon with mingled wonder and distrust.

Page 8.

Cashier Todd has confessed to the theft of all the Fillmore (Minn.) County Bank's deposit funds. He turns out to be a forger.

Page 10.

An open-air horse show was held at Saratoga yesterday on the race track.

Ways and Means won the Sapphire Stakes and Ben Holladay the Turf Handicap at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The other winners were Briar Sweet, Handpress, Algol, and The Kentuckian.

Ernest Colson, twenty-eight years old, was killed Saturday while hunting near Tupper Lake, in the Adirondacks. Two men who approached and fired the fatal shot probably did it accidentally.

In the cricket match between the United States and the Canadian team at Philadelphia, the United States players made 250 runs in their innings. The Canadians in their innings lost three wickets for 38 runs. Play will be resumed to-day.

Page 12.

The conference of Customs Appraisers will close to-morrow.

President Murphy has taken steps toward putting Coney Island's "West End" into sanitary condition.

The monitor Nahant arrrived at League Island, Philadelphia, yesterday. Her crew will be mustered out in a few days.

Twelve prisoners escaped from the jail at Goshen. Two of them overpowered a constable and released the others with his keys.

Acting Secretary Allen has decided that in future the naval militia shall be mustered out in bodies instead of individually, as heretofore.

Magistrate Connorton, in Long Island City, discharged Mrs. Nellie Michaels, who was arrested in her husband's clothes. She said she was spying on her husband and some woman.

Justice McAdam ruled that City Magistrates may not summarily commit to the workhouse persons charged with disorderly conduct, except upon default of sureties for good behavior.

The New York Naval Militiamen aboard the auxiliary cruiser Yankee entertained friends aboard, but were not allowed ashore. The Yankee sails to-day for Philadelphia, where the men hope to be mustered out.

Rear Admiral Schley and his wife visited the cruiser Brooklyn yesterday morning and were enthusiastically greeted by the Jackies. The Admiral left for Saugatuck in the afternoon, but will return to Tompkinsville to-day.

The Arbitration Commissioners at Quebec worked hard all day yesterday and declared that good progress had been made. Some Canadian officials, however, it is said, believe that the commission will never get beyond the sealing question.

The police are disinclined to believe that an attempt was made to murder the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter at his home in Long Island City Sunday morning, and go so far as to assert that they think the clergyman or his son may have done the shooting.

When the train bringing 260 sick men of the Eighth New York Regiment to this city reached Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, the doctors there found several sufferers in a dangerous condition, and begged to be allowed to take them to hospital. Ladies added their entreaties, but Capt. Lindheim refused, despite the warning of the physicians that some of the men would probably die before they reached New York.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

THE KING OF SAMOA DEAD.

Passed Away Aug. 22, and the American, British, and German Consuls Are Now Governing.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Aug. 30.—Malietoa Lagupepa, King of Samoa, died on Monday, Aug. 22, of typhoid fever.

The administration of the Government is being supervised by the three Consuls, Mr. L. W. Osborne, representing the United States; Mr. T. B. Cusack-Smith, representing England, and Mr. F. Rose, representing Germany, with the Chief Justice, Mr. William Chambers, acting as President of the Supervisory Committee, an arrangement that will continue in force until the successor of the deceased King has been chosen.

King Malietoa succeeded to the throne in 1880. Seven years later he was deposed for alleged robberies and insults to the Germans, and replaced by Tamatese. In the following year there was an insurrection against Tamatese, headed by Mataafa, who won, after a fierce battle.

Several months later the difficulties regarding Samoa arose between the American, British, and German Governments, and the Germans declared war against Mataafa; but Prince Bismarck ultimately yielded to the American claims, and hostilities ceased.

On June 14, 1889, a conference on Samoan affairs was held at Berlin. Mr. John Kasson, representing the United States; Sir Edward M. Alet, representing England, and Count (now Prince) Herbert Bismarck, representing Germany. As the result of this conference a convention declared the Samoan Islands independent neutral territory, in which the three powers taking part in the conference should have equal rights, Malietoa being recognized as King, and a Supreme Court being established.

In the Autumn of that year Mataafa was elected King and Malietoa Vice King, but two months later the latter was reinstated as King, with the assent of the three powers. In time disputes arose between the King and Mataafa, fighting began, and the foreign warships intervened. The upshot was the trasportation of Mataafa to Kakaofo Island.

The late King was highly esteemed by Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, who died at Apia, the Samoan capital. In the great storm of the 15th and 16th of March, 1889, in which three German and three American war vessels were driven ashore at Apia and destroyed about fifty Americans and a hundred Germans being drowned, and the British warship Calliope escaping by a marvelous exhibition of seamanship, Malietoa rendered valuable service in assisting the rescued men.

GEN. GREELY'S CHILDREN HURT.

AMESBURY, Mass., Aug. 29.—Adolphus and Gertrude, children of Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer at Washington, and their nurse, Miss Mary N. Lambert of Washington, were in an exciting runaway accident hero to-day. The family is summering at Kensington, N. H., three miles north of Amesbury, and drove to this town to-day to do some shopping. Their horse became frightened at an electric car, and threw them to the ground. The children sustained slight bruises, but the nurse struck the street curbing and injured her leg. Two doctors found upon examination that there was no fracture. The vehicle was badly damaged.

Gen. Greely had left for Boston a few moments before the accident, and knew nothing of it. His family will soon return to Washington. Mrs. Greely has been visiting at Haverhill with relatives for several days, and was not in the accident. Private O. L. Keyes, a marine from Portsmouth, N. H., stopped the horse attached to the carriage.

Shafter's Victorious Army, Camp Wikoff, Montauk. See advertisement, excursion column.—Adv.

YELLOW FEVER AT MONTAUK

Two Soldiers Taken from the Catania Die of the Dread Disease at Camp Wikoff.

MANY OTHER DEATHS REPORTED

Four Men Succumb to Disease in Detention and Eleven in General Hospitals—Gen. Wheeler Gives Surgeons a Talking To.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 29.—It is now a certainty, despite the protests of experts, that yellow fever exists at Camp Wikoff, and it has developed among the fifty-three cases which were taken from the Catania and isolated on a knoll near the detention hospital. The matter was intended to be kept secret, but THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, while visiting the detention hospital to-day learned from Mrs. Dr. McHughes, the head of the female nurses, that two men, whose names could not be ascertained, died yesterday with all the symptoms of the dread disease, including black vomit.

In consequence the guards around the detention hospital and camps have been doubled, and strict orders have been issued to prevent access or egress to all but persons employed in those places, ambulances, and supply wagons. To the isolated tents, in which the remaining fifty-one suspects are confined, not even the physicians of the hospital or the nurses are allowed to have access.

Food and supplies are deposited at a safe distance from the tents and are carried away by those employed there or by the suspects themselves. Major Ebert, who is in charge of the detention hospital, said today that he had not yet made up his mind that yellow fever really existed here, but he admitted the truth of Mrs. Dr. McHugh's statement, and would therefore take all necessary precautions.

Some order is gradually being evolved out of the chaotic state in which the detention hospital has been for the past two weeks. There is still but one ward which can be called complete, and where the patients obtain the needed attention. All the other wards are short of supplies and utensils. Major Ebert has been working night and day to provide for his charges, but has been much hampered by the lack of actual necessities. To-day a number of tents arrived, but without tent poles or pegs. Other things were sent up from the Quartermaster's Department in an incomplete condition, and work was necessarily retarded.

The Rev. C. H. Sage, Chaplain, who came here two days ago with the Thirty-third Michigan, said to-day that the condition of the detention hospital when he got here was ten times worse than the hospital he saw at Siboney. He saw typhoid fever patients rolling in filth and without attention of any kind. "Now," he said, "things are becoming a little better, but still matters are far from being in anything like good shape. It was with considerable difficulty that I succeeded in obtaining permission for some of the men in my regiment to nurse their comrades who were confined there. I saw that there was only one nurse to every thirty-five sick men, and I insisted in being allowed to care for my own men."

Many Deaths in Hospitals.

There were in all 377 men in the detention hospital to-day, seventy-seven being discharged on furloughs. Four deaths were recorded there—one unknown, who was brought there in an unconscious condition, and concerning whom it has been impossible so far to obtain any details. The other dead are: Ed Pfister, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment; John Cavanaugh, Company L, Seventy-first Regiment, and Peter Campbell, Company L, Second Massachusetts.

Conditions in the general hospital are beginning to improve, and there will be ample room there to-morrow to accommodate about 750 patients who are seriously ill in regimental and division hospitals. The death record in the general hospital to-day reached its high-water mark, eleven men dying from malarial, typhoid, and intermittent fever and dysentery. The dead are:

WILLIAM BOYLE, private, Battery F, Second United States Artillery.

TIMOTHY DONOVAN, private, Battery F, Second United States Artillery.

FRED MULLER, private, Company A, Twenty-first United States Infantry.

EDWARD HATE, private, Company E, Eighth United States Infantry.

PHILIP RIOUX, Sergeant, Company A, Eighth United States Infantry.

WALTER HICKEY, private, Company F, Second Massachusetts.

MARTIN J. ALLEN, Jr., private, Company B, Seventh United States Infantry.

JOSEPH P. GRUNINGER, private, Company B, Ninth United States Infantry.

KNUTE RINGSTADT, private, regiment unknown

FRANK GAZO, private, Company G, Twelfth United States Infantry.

CHARLES EVANS, private, Company F, Thirty-fourth Michigan.

Considerable mystery surrounds the circumstances of Gruninger's death. Officially the cause of death is given as overdose of morphine, but nobody seems to know how the drug was administered or by whom. One of the nurses reported that Gruninger had complained to a friend who visited him that he was suffering great pain, and the friend advised him to use morphine to allay it. Gruninger obtained the drug in some manner unknown to the nurse or to the authorities, and took a large dose, which caused his death before help could reach him. In fact, it was not known that he was dead until the nurse made her rounds.

Gen. Wheeler Talks to Surgeons.

The number of patients at the general hospital to-day was 1,600, 115 of whom were suffering from typhoid fever. Supplies and medicines are plentiful, and much less complaint is heard now than ever before. Col. Forwood has instructed the ambulance drivers and Surgeons to bring all serious cases which come under their notice and which really need hospital attention to him wherever they may find them. Within a day or two it is expected that the brigade hospitals will be ready for occupancy, and the sick in the entire camp will receive proper attention.

Gen. Wheeler, now that he has become familiar with the routine of the camp and its needs, is taking firm measures in removing all causes for discontent. Reports reached him yesterday that there was a scarcity of medicines in the regimental hospitals. Surgeon Major Wood of Gen. Ames's division was the chief complainant, and the General, to make sure, at once called a conference of all regimental Surgeons, and Col. Forwood, the Chief Surgeon of the camp.

He asked them collectively and individually if it were really true that they had not enough medicines for their sick, and received an affirmative reply. Turning to Col. Forwood, he said: "Colonel, how about this? Why have the Surgeons no medicines?" Col. Forwood replied that there was plenty of medicine in the hospital if the Surgeons would only make requisitions for them and send some of their men to get them. Gen. Wheeler then instructed the Surgeons to make out their requisitions immediately, and he would see that they were honored.

This morning he called another conference of Surgeons and inquired how they had fared. All but Dr. Wood replied that they had all they wanted. Dr. Wood said he had made requisition, but had not obtained the medicines. He was asked if he had sent somebody after them, and he replied that he had not. "Why?" asked Gen. Wheeler. "Because I have not enough horses. I need three and only have one," was the doctor's answer.

"Well," said the General, "if you do not know enough to send one horse three times and get the stuff you want it's time you learned." He then made a short speech to the Surgeons. He told them there was absolutely no excuse for a lack of medicines in regimental hospitals. The material was here, and all they had to do was to send for it and get it. Hereafter he would hold them personally responsible for all neglected cases of sickness and for deaths arising from the lack of care and attention.

More Troops Reach Camp.

Gen. Wheeler has also insisted upon a better system in the general hospital than has prevailed heretofore. He ordered today that a regular alphabetical list of all admissions and discharges be kept on file for the benefit of the public, as well as for the army records. Col. Forwood protested that in the rush of work this was impossible, and the General at once showed him how easily it could be done.

"Now, Colonel," he said, "the first thing you want to do is to get a book with a certain number of pages, lettered A, B, C, D, &c., at certain intervals. When a man comes into the hospital his name must be entered under the proper letter, and when he is discharged he must be checked off. This is very simple, and must be done." Hereafter it will be possible to find out who is in the hospital, a thing which has heretofore been attended with great difficulty.

The transport Minnewaska, which left Santiago Aug. 23, has arrived here, carrying on board 816 troops. The men belong to the First Battalion, First District of Columbia Volunteers; First Battalion of the Fifth Army Corps Engineers, Troops A, C, D, and F of the Second Cavalry, the Signal Balloon Corps, and the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers. Forty-nine of the men are sick, and one, Private Bohlman, of the First District of Columbia, died on the voyage of Bright's disease.

Two hundred men of the Twenty-third and Fourth United States Infantry arrived here to-day by train from Florida camps. They were under command of Col. Coates, and were assigned to camp in the Fifth Army Corps detachment.

C. W. Lawton of Auburn, N. Y., is at Gen. Ames's headquarters, and has started a movement looking toward the breaking up of this camp at the earliest possible opportunity. He has telegraphed a number of Congressmen and Senators to use their influence in inducing the Secretary of War to order the troops here to barracks in the Department of the East, where he says they can obtain much better treatment and could recover much more rapidly than at Camp Wikoff.

SOLDIER PROBABLY MURDERED.

Member of Seventy-first Regiment Pushed from Second Avenue Car and His Skull Fractured.

A soldier of the Seventy-first Regiment was taken to Bellevue Hospital dying at 1 o'clock this morning. His skull is fractured. He is unknown.

A hurry call to the hospital sent an ambulance to Forty-second Street and Second Avenue just before 1 o'clock. There the surgeon found the soldier, in full uniform, lying on the pavement. A woman knelt beside him weeping. There were three policemen there.

The man was hurried to the hospital. One of the policemen told the ambulance surgeon that the soldier had been riding up town on a Second Avenue electric car, when he had been thrown from it after insulting a woman. The man escaped. The soldier cannot live.

In one pocket of the soldier's coat was found a bit of paper bearing the name and address, William F. Brede, 1,481 Thirty-first Street, South Brooklyn. There were also two photographs of women.

A priest, called to the hospital, performed the last rites of the Church.

The spot where the alleged assault occurred is a dividing line between the East Thirty-fifth and the East Fifty-first Street Station Precincts. At the East Thirty-fifth Street Station at 1:30 o'clock this morning the Sergeant said the assault had been committed in the precinct overlooked by the East Fifty-first Street Station. At the latter station the Sergeant said one of his patrolmen said the case was in the other precinct.

Neither Sergeant knew whether any one was looking for the man who committed the assault.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A decided fall in temperature has occurred in the plateau region. Helena reports a fall of 24 degrees in twenty-four hours, Baker City 22 degrees, and Havre 20 degrees. The temperature has also fallen in the upper lake region, has risen in the middle Rocky Mountain region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in the South Atlantic, Middle and East Gulf States. The pressure continues high off the Atlantic and middle Pacific Coasts and in the northern Rocky Mountain region. The temperature will fall in the middle Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys and in the middle Rocky Mountain region. Rain may be expected in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and on the middle Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		Times.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	68	66	71
6 A. M.	60	67	72
9 A. M.	68	69	78
12 M.	75	74	82
4 P. M.	74	74	82
6 P. M.	73	73	80
9 P. M.	71	71	78
12 P. M.	69	71	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77⅝
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date, 1897	69
Corresponding date for last 20 years	71

The highest temperature yesterday was 75 degrees at noon, and the lowest 66 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 85 per cent.

Royal Blue Line to Washington.
Schedule now in effect. Two "Royal Blue Limited" trains leave New York at 11:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the run to Washington in five hours.—Adv.

MILES TALKED PLAINLY

His Criticisms of the War Department for Loose Management Sustained by Records.

HE ASSERTED HIS COMMAND

Although the Secretary of War Cabled Gen. Shafter that Gen. Miles Was Not to Supersede Him, He Did So.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—The Star this afternoon prints a three-column exclusive dispatch from Mr. J. D. Whelpley, its special correspondent, who has just returned from Puerto Rico, bearing upon the Miles-Alger controversy. Mr. Whelpley takes occasion to deny the statement that his recently published interview in Puerto Rico with Gen. Miles, wherein the latter was quoted as casting reflections upon the War Department, was not genuine, and in support of the statement already made by it The Star prints interesting telegrams that passed between the War Department and Gens. Miles and Shafter on the points at issue.

"Doubt is expressed by some," says Mr. Whelpley, "as to whether Gen. Miles ever said these things I credit him with. Others suggest he may have said them in confidence, which was betrayed. I feel confident," continues the correspondent, "Gen. Miles will stand by the interview referred to.

"My talk with him was not confidential. I went to him as a newspaper reporter, for the avowed and expressed purpose of securing an interview. There was no reservation from publication in the conversation. This is proved by his refusal to answer some questions which he would have answered had this been so. There was no hint of confidence.

"In this instance, however, no question of veracity need arise. Gen. Miles himself, even if he so desired, could not conceal the proof of all he said. It is written in the records of the War Department, and it only needs a clearing away of inconsequent matter to tell the story clearly and in full.

The Star's article says:

"That Gen. Miles was in command of the entire army when in Washington is, of course, evident. That he did not resign this supreme command when he went to Tampa, and that it was he who was treating with the Cubans for co-operation in Cuba, is shown by the numerous telegrams exchanged with Gen. Garcia. The War Department recognized Gen. Miles as chief when he was in Tampa, for June 12 a telegram was sent to him from Washington which began: 'The following extract of telegram from Admiral Sampson to Secretary of Navy is repeated for your information,' &c. When Gen. Shafter went to Cuba and Gen. Miles returned to Washington the latter did not resign his control of the situation, but on the contrary kept in as close touch as possible by wire with the movements of Shafter's command.

"On July 4 Gen. Shafter sent the following dispatches to Washington, addressed to the Adjutant General:

"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, in Camp Near Santiago de Cuba, July 4, 1898.—There seems to be no reasonable doubt but that Gen. Pando succeeded in entering Santiago last night with his force, said to be about 5,000 men.

"This puts a different aspect on affairs, and while we can probably maintain ourselves, it would be at the cost of very considerable fighting and loss.

"Gen. Lawton reports that Gen. Garcia, who was to block entrance of Pando, informed him at 10 o'clock last night that Pando had passed in on Cobra Road. Lawton says cannot compel Gen. Garcia to obey my instructions to place themselves in any position where they will have to fight, and that if we intend to reduce Santiago we will have to depend alone upon our own troops and that we will require twice the number we now have.

"I sent a message to Admiral Sampson asking if he proposed entering the harbor so as to give us his assistance. Commodore Waton replies that he does not know Admiral Sampson's intentions since the destruction of the Spanish squadron, but does not himself think the fleet should try to go into the Harbor of Santiago. This, under the circumstances, is not very encouraging.

"'Have been expecting a division from Tampa and Duffield's Second Brigade from Camp Alger, but a only a small number of recruits has appeared so far. If we have to go to try and reduce the town, now that the fleet is destroyed, which was stated to be the chief object of the expedition, there must be no delay in getting a large body of troops here.

"'The town is in a terrible condition as to food, and people are starving, as stated by foreign Consuls this morning, but the troops can fight, and have a large quantity of rice, but no other supplies. There will be nothing done here until noon of the 5th, and I suppose I can put them off a little longer to enable people to get out. Country here is destitute of food or growing crops, except mangoes.

"'Men are in good spirits, though it is hard to tell how long the latter will continue.

"'I am sorry to say I am no better, and, in addition to my weakness, cannot be out on account of a slight attack of gout, but hope to be better soon. Lieut. Miley had interview with Consuls this morning and his report will be telegraphed immediately. I do not send this in cipher as time is precious. SHAFTER,
"'Major General.'"

Why Miles Went to Cuba.

"It was this situation which determined Gen. Miles to go to Cuba. The day he sailed with reinforcements, July 7, he sent the following dispatch from Washington:

"Gen. Shafter, Santiago:

"Take every precaution against surprise and be on the lookout that the enemy does not turn your right flank and come in on the line of your communications. Reinforcements are being sent forward as rapidly as possible, but you will have to be the judge of the position you are to hold until reinforcements can reach you.

"MILES, Major General, Commanding.

"Gen. Miles sailed for Cuba. On July 11 at noon he reported his safe arrival to the War Department and at once assumed charge, reporting to the Secretary of War. All of the subsequent business of the surrender was entirely in his hands, as shown by the fact that the War Department communicated with him direct, not even mentioning Gen. Shafter's name in the numerous dispatches. The following dispatch is an excellent example:

Washington, July 13, 1898.

Major Gen. Miles: You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their side arms. The officers and men after parole will be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson and pursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matters should be settled promptly. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

"This dispatch recognized Miles as commander and gave him authority to act. Shafter was entirely ignored. In the face of this situation Secretary Alger, through Gen. Corbin, sent a dispatch to Gen. Shafter, assuring him that Gen. Miles did not come to Cuba to supersede Shafter in any way. This dispatch Gen. Miles refers to as 'secret,' for he says he did not know it had been sent, not being notified from Washington, and Gen. Shafter saying nothing about it. After the surrender, Gen. Miles still retained control. He authorized Shafter to appoint Peace Commissioners, and judging from Shafter's report that all was over, he instructed him as to the disposition of the troops.

"July 15 Gen. Shafter wired Gen. Miles that the surrender was not as complete as he thought, and said: 'Please do not go away with the reinforcements, as I may yet need them.'

"Miles promptly replied by wire from Daiquiri that the surrender 'is complete' and the Spaniards 'must surrender.'

"On July 16 Shafter wired Miles that the surrender was finally complete and Gen. Miles replied through Adjt. Gen. Gilmore as follows:

"'The commanding General is very much gratified to hear that the surrender is complete. He directs that you telegraph anything of importance, and the condition of your command daily.' Gen. Miles then reported the condition of affairs to the Secretary of War, with whom he had been in conference. In one of his telegrams to Miles Secretary Alger says:

"'As soon as Santiago falls the troops must all be put in camp as comfortable as they can be made and remain, I suppose, until the fever has had its run.'

"Miles did not agree with Secretary Alger, for July 21, in a letter, the General commanding urged the return of the army to the United States as soon as possible. On July 17, after the surrender was complete, Gen. Shafter wired as follows to Gen. Miles:

SIBONEY, July 17, 1898—8:40 P. M.—Received July 18, 1898.—Gen. Miles, on board Yale. Letters and orders in reference to movement of camp received and will be carried out. None is more anxious to get away from here than myself. It seems from your orders given me that you regarded my forces as part of your command. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than serving you, General, and I shall comply with all your requests and directions, but I was told by the Secretary that you were not to supersede me in command here. I will furnish the information called for as to condition of command to Gilmore, Adjutant General, A. H. Q.

SHAFTER, Major General.

Miles Asserts Himself.

"Gen. Miles very promptly replied as follows:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 18, 1898.
Guantanamo, 11:30 A. M.

General Shafter:

Telegram received; have no desire and have carefully avoided any appearance of superseding you. Your command is a part of the United States Army which I have the honor to command, having been duly assigned thereto and directed by the President to go wherever I thought my presence required, and give such general directions as I thought best concerning military matters, and especially directed to go to Santiago for a specific purpose. You will also notice that the orders of the Secretary of War of July 13 left the matter to my discretion. I should regret that any event should cause either yourself or any part of your command to cease to be a part of mine. Very truly yours,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General commanding United States Army.

"Gen. Miles then gave Gen. Shafter final instructions, and left hurriedly for Puerto Rico. In view of the situation as revealed by the above telegrams, the following statement contained in the New York Herald of recent date is quoted:

"'If my cablegram to Major Gen. Shafter, informing him that Major Gen. Miles was not sent to supersede him in supreme command of the troops in the field at Santiago de Cuba, prevented the storming of the city on the day of its surrender, this result in the saving of lives which otherwise would have been lost in the attack, then I am repaid for sending it a thousand fold.'

"This statement was made to me this afternoon by Secretary Alger apropos of the publication in The Herald of yesterday, setting forth the doings of Major General Miles during his brief stay in Cuba. The Secretary told me he did not propose to enter into any controversy regarding the Santiago campaign with anybody. The results spoke for themselves, and they were a sufficient justification for the policy which had been pursued by the War Department in the conduct of the operations against Santiago.

"'My cablegram to Gen. Shafter,' he continued, 'was simply due to my desire to assure him that I intended to be absolutely fair. Before his departure from Washington, Gen. Miles and I had talked the matter over, and he started for Cuba knowing that he was not in any way to interfere with the operations which were under the control of Gen. Shafter. That there could be no doubt whatever, I cabled to Gen. Shafter informing him that Gen. Miles had left for Cuba with instructions not to in any manner supersede him as commander of troops in the field at Santiago de Cuba, and, as I have said, if my message prevented a battle on the morning of the day the city surrendered, than I am repaid a thousand fold.'"

"CAMP THOMAS IDEAL PLACE."

This Is Alleged to be the Tenor of Gen. Boynton's Report—Everybody Exonerated.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 29.—The report of Brig. Gen. H. V. Boynton on existing conditions at Camp Thomas was completed to-day and forwarded through the mail to-night to Secretary Alger. Gen. Boynton declined to give out his report. He says it must go to the War Department before it can be made public.

It is openly claimed at the headquarters of Gen. Breckinridge that Gen. Boynton's report does not set forth the facts in the case. The report, it is said, entirely exonerates all army officers of any charges of neglect and incompetency; that the supplies cannot be found fault with; that the medicines are the best that can be found, and that the patients are fed as well as any one. As to the general cleanliness of hospitals the report, it is asserted, makes them all that could be wanted. It, in fact, finds no fault with any branch of the hospital work, and in so many words says the place is an ideal one.

Gen. Boynton is quoted as saying: "The facts effectually dispose of all sensational adverse criticisms, and I found not one thing wrong with the hospitals."

It is claimed that Gen. Boynton has not had time to make a thorough investigation.

PROSPERITY OF KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 29.—"Kansas was never in a better financial condition than it is right now," said P. I. Bonebrake, President of the Central National Bank, today. "A million dollars' worth of Kansas bonds could be disposed of in the East within ten days, and every bank has plenty of money to loan. As an illustration of this, the Central has $75,000 now on hand to place in loans."

Mr. Bonebrake returned last night from Denver, where he attended the meeting of the National Bankers' Association. He says that the report made by the delegates from the different States showed Kansas to be in better condition than a large number of States and equal in financial standing to any State in the Union.

"There's no longer any prejudice against Kansas in the East," said Mr. Bonebrake. "You never hear Easterners joke now at the expense of the State. I had a number of Eastern bankers come to me and ask if it would be possible to put a large sum of money in Kansas bonds at 5 per cent. They have now all the faith in the world in Kansas, and are anxious to invest in the State."

$1.50 LABOR DAY EXCURSION TO MAUCH CHUNK via Central R. R. of New Jersey, on Monday, Sept. 5. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:20 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 A. M.—Adv.

RETURNING HEROES WARMLY WELCOMED

The Surviving Fragment of the Seventy-first at Home Again.

SYMPATHETIC THRONGS CHEER

Awful Consequences of the War Vividly Pictured to the Public.

Seemingly Fit Subjects for the Hospital Insist on Participating in the Parade—An Extraordinary Outpouring of People.

Tender sympathy as well as enthusiastic fervor stirred the hearts of the cheering masses which welcomed the surviving heroes of the Seventy-first Regiment back to New York yesterday. It was a royal welcome home, tinged with sadness. The pathetic spectacle presented by the shattered remnant of a gallant regiment of volunteers returning from the scene of war with scarcely sufficient strength left to bear arms, awakened emotions that had not been called into play publicly since "the boys came marching home" at the close of the civil war.

Countless thousands of fellow-townsmen lined the main thoroughfare of this metropolis only a few months ago to cheer the Seventy-first on its way, as, flushed with eager patriotism and imposing in numerical strength, it departed for camp in preparation for taking part in the war. Countless thousands of those same fellow-townsmen yesterday formed two solid walls of sympathetic and vociferous humanity between which only 348 emaciated, hollow-eyed, and enfeebled survivors of the Santiago campaign were escorted from the Battery to the regimental armory, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. With these heroes who survived the terrors of battle and disease in Cuba there were about 260 recruits who had not seen service, but who marched in the regimental uniform.

Although this was a triumphal march, enlivened by stirring music, incessant cheering, the booming of cannon, and the waving of flags, it brought so vividly before the public eye the terrible consequences of war that expressions of sorrow and pity were freely mingled with the patriotic plaudits. Of the 1,026 men who went away from here with the Seventy-first Regiment at the beginning of the war, only 348 appeared in yesterday's parade. Of the missing majority a few are on furloughs, and the remainder are either in hospitals, dead, or "missing." Several of those who insisted on participating in the procession, were seemingly fit subjects for the hospital, but, although they were unable to march at all, their nerve and determination enabled them to receive and enjoy their share of the public homage.

Sympathy for Suffering.

With few exceptions the men who had seen service in Cuba plainly showed traces of their sufferings in their faces as well as in their weary bearing. Sympathetic exclamations could be heard all along the line of march, both on Broadway, when the exhausted soldiers were in the cable cars, and in Fifth Avenue, when most of them were marching.

"Just see that poor fellow's face," one woman would say pityingly. "Yes, he looks as if he would faint," the person at her elbow would reply. "How they must have suffered!" "They look half-starved!" "Those men ought not to march!" were some of the exclamations most frequently heard. Each individual survivor of the Santiago campaign was scrutinized closely, and his appearance and manner audibly commented upon by the spectators.

During the march up Fifth Ave., and while the Seventy-first boys were in the vicinity of Tenth Street, one of the tottering men was seen to lower his gun slightly and lean heavily against his more stalwart comrade on the right. Instantly that comrade seized the exhausted man's gun and slung it over his own shoulder, and the weak one, thus relieved, braced up and strode along with renewed courage. The incident was noted by several of the sidewalk spectators and warmly applauded.

All along the route of the procession there were persons who manifested a desire to shake hands with the Cuban survivors, but the police frowned on all such friendly manifestations. There was, however, no stopping the enthusiastic men and women from giving fruits, flowers, and small flags to the soldiers. By the time the Seventy-first boys reached their armory each one had one or more tangible evidences of the good will of his fellow townsmen.

The outpouring of the people yesterday was extraordinary, even for New York. Apparently the recent naval parade stimulated the public taste for patriotic demonstrations. Such great crowds as filled Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Thirty-fourth Street are rarely seen, and they were especially notable for this time of year.

Liberal Decorations.

Flags and war emblems abounded in luxuriant profusion. The usual liberal display of bunting was largely augmented, and a majority of the spectators carried small flags or displayed the National colors in some portion of their wearing apparel. Some of the great buildings in lower Broadway were specially decorated for the occasion. The Post Office, on its Broadway side, was dotted with flags, large and small, to the number of a hundred or more, and a handsome large flag was suspended from a cord extending from one of the upper windows in the Post Office Building to a tall tree in City Hall Park.

The marble pillars in front of the American Surety Building, at Broadway and Pine Street, were encircled with American flags, and two huge new flags were suspended over Broadway in front of the Consolidated Exchange. The front of the Equitable Building, just over the entrance, was festooned with flags, and similar decorations were displayed on the New York Life Insurance Building, further up Broadway. A large American flag hung gracefully from the roof over the front of the City Hall, and equally large flags were suspended from cords in the Trinity and St. Paul's churchyards.

In view of the advices received from Montauk Point on Sunday night that the Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Col. W. A. Downs, would reach the Battery about 1 P. M. yesterday and parade up Broadway and Fifth Avenue, multitudes of sightseers began assembling soon after

12 o'clock. Such convenient points of vantage as the doorsteps and balconies of unoccupied houses were filled in lower Fifth Avenue long before 1 o'clock, and although the eager patriots who thus placed themselves were obliged to wait fully three hours before the procession reached them, neither their patience nor their patriotism seemed to wane. The vendors of tiny silken flags, red, white, and blue streamers and knots, and [illegible] badges did a thriving business meanwhile.

It was about 1 o'clock when the Seventy-first Regiment with its escort left Long Island City. The men boarded the transport Flushing, and as that vessel moved down the East River it was vociferously saluted by the whistles of all the boats plying in the stream. As the soldier-laden transport neared the Battery every craft with steam up joined lustily in the shrill cry, and the clanging of bells was added to the din made by the whistles. A compact crowd of several thousands of patriotic persons had assembled on the Battery, and as soon as it became known that the boat bearing the members of the Seventy-first had reached the ferry slip, human voices sent up a great chorus of welcome.

UP BROADWAY BY CABLE.

The Great Thoroughfare Filled from Battery Place to Waverley Place by Wildly Cheering Thousands.

So great was the congestion of people and vehicles in lower Broadway that the police had difficulty in maintaining control. The crowds, although exceedingly good-natured, were persistent in their eagerness to get as near as possible to the route over which the returning heroes of El Caney were to pass. Within the hour or more of waiting several false alarms were given, and following each cry of "Here they come!" the men and boys on the sidewalks would rush into the roadway and clamber up on whatever vehicle might be near. The cable cars, which were kept moving up to the moment that the procession started from the Battery, were at each onslaught completely overrun by the agile and determined sightseers. Conductors were ignored, and passengers who had paid their nickels enjoyed no more rights or privileges than did the deadhead sightseer whose temporary invasion was calmly justified by an enthusiastic cheer for the "heroes of Santiago."

As soon as the procession began to move up Broadway the cable cars were stopped and all other vehicles were hustled into the side streets. Instantly each down-town car was appropriated as an outlook by as many men and boys as could find a place to stand or hold on. Not an inch of vacant space was left on the roofs, seats, and side steps. The up-town track was cleared to make way for the cars bearing the soldiers, it having been decided that the members of the Seventy-first who had seen service in Cuba should ride from the Battery to Waverly Place.

Headed by a strong cordon of police under command of Chief Devery and by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, the procession started up Broadway a few minutes after 2 o'clock. The most eagerly scanned feature of the procession was of course the line of cable cars, ten in number, containing the surviving members of the Seventy-first Regiment who had seen service in Cuba. The cheering was enthusiastic and incessant. Several of the soldiers at first undertook to acknowledge the cheering by raising their hats and waving their hands. This courteous effort soon became exceedingly wearisome to the exhausted men, and had to be abandoned.

Brokers Took Recess to Cheer.

Just before the procession reached Wall Street, at 2:20 o'clock, the members of the Stock Exchange took a recess for half an hour, and hundreds of stock brokers crowded into Broadway to add the strength of their voices to the mighty chorus of cheers. Every doorway, window, and balcony along Broadway was crowded with onlookers, and flags waved on every hand. Prankish brokers and clerks, stationed on the roofs or in the upper stories of the tall buildings near Wall Street, launched scores of streamers of "ticker" tape upon the air. The light breezes caught them up and bore them over and across the crowded thoroughfare, weaving them into fantastic shapes, and finally dropping the curling ribbons gently upon the heads of the people, or among the branches of the trees in Trinity Churchyard. About the same time myriads of tiny bits of paper were thrown from lofty places and, spreading completely over Broadway at that particular point, sifted down through the sunlight like glistening snowflakes.

While the soldier-laden cable cars were moving slowly past Trinity Church the chimes in old Trinity's steeple rang out "The Red, White, and Blue," starting a chorus of song, which the crowd took up with zeal and vigor. Constant cheering accompanied the singing, and the tumult of enthusiasm appeared to be limited only by the physical ability of the crowd. Hundreds of clerks and typewriter girls appeared at office windows with hastily improvised megaphones in hand, and contributed their vocal might to the patriotic uproar. The brokers of the Consolidated Exchange gathered in the front part of their flag-bedecked building and sent out some rousing cheers for the Santiago heroes.

At City Hall Park there was a tremendous demonstration of popular enthusiasm. The crowd here was very dense and in a cheering mood. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer reviewed the parade from an improvised stand opposite Murray Street. He was accompanied by the Mayor's private secretary, A. M. Downs, Controller Coler, Sheriff Dunn, Register Fromme, Commissioner Maurice F. Holohan, Councilmen Oakley and Cassidy, Chief Clerk Farley, Congressman Bradley, and a few others. A cannon fired salutes from the City Hall Plaza as the procession passed. These salutes evoked responsive cheers, but in a few instances they broke windows in the neighboring office buildings. Some of the official representatives on the reviewing stand estimated that fully 10,000 persons saw the regiment heroes pass City Hall Park.

In one of the open cars which had been brought to a standstill on the down-town track near the Post Office Building were two prettily attired and enthusiastic young women. As the cars bearing the battle-worn heroes moved slowly along on the up-town track these girls extended their hands cordially and patted some of the soldiers on the back and shook hands with them enthusiastically. Postmaster Van Cott, who witnessed the incident from a Post Office balcony, exclaimed, "That's the right spirit! Good for the girls!" and started a little applause, which speedily assumed such proportions that the young women withdrew from public view in some confusion.

Unable to reach the exhausted soldiers and shake hands with them, excited men and boys ran along by the side of the cars and shouted their assurances of sympathy and regard. The query, "What's the matter with the boys of the Seventy-first?" was asked and answered frequently and vociferously, the answer in each instance being, "They are all right!" Near the corner of Spring Street a great shower of flags descended upon the soldiers, and those who were on foot took pains to give the flags which they caught to their comrades in the cars. At Astor Place the store of J. J. Little & Co. was closed to give all the employes a chance to join in the welcome to the regiment, of which Mr. Little is a veteran. At various points bunches of flowers, baskets of fruit, and bonbons were tossed to the sick and exhausted men. The crowd in Broadway was dense and uniformly enthusiastic all the way from the Battery to Waverley Place.

ON FOOT TO THEIR ARMORY.

Streets Thronged with Friends and Cheering Admirers All the Way Up from Washington Square.

In the vicinity of Washington Square the greatest crowds were congregated. Here the boys were to alight from the cable cars and were to march to their armory. Here gathered many of the mothers, sisters, wives, and sweethearts of the gaunt, yellow-faced men, and here during the brief stop more tears fell than at any other point along the line of march. Here time and again the exulting roar from the throats of thousands surging in the streets and bending from windows and housetops, was softened and almost stilled for a moment at the sight of some woman folding to her heart a ragged, dusty, trembling man of the ranks. From the front line of spectators were held out by eager hands little packages of food brought from home, and bottles of milk, iced tea, and coffee such as an army cook ever served. These were intended to strengthen the beloved recipients so that they might hold [illegible] [illegible] during the long, long journey of less than two miles.

The crowd was densest at the corner of Broadway and Waverley Place, where the cable cars were to stop. It had begun to gather there soon after 12 o'clock, and completely packed both thoroughfares for several blocks by 1 o'clock, when it was expected that the procession would arrive. Every window in the big commercial buildings was banked with people. Intrepid spectators gained dangerous footing on the cornice work. While hundreds stood far up on the tops of the structures and peered down, down on the sidewalks and in the streets the police had many encounters with the impatient throng. In front of the stores thrifty parties had brought goods boxes, and earned a snug amount renting standing space upon them.

From many windows were hung out hastily prepared posters bearing words of welcome. Some of these legends read: "Good Old Seventy-first, Welcome Home! You Are the Hot Stuff!" "Welcome to the Seventy-first Heroes!" "Seventy-first, We Are Proud of You!" "Seventy-first, Here's Our Hand." High up on one building was a huge banner upon which appeared in giant letters: "This Is Our Big Day, August 71." In the bantering crowd roamed peddlers by the hundreds selling flags and streamers of every description. The stocks of these street merchants were exhausted time and again. Soon after 1 o'clock the crowd had extended from Broadway down Waverley Place to Washington Square. Walking in the vicinity of the arch was an impossibility.

Although impatient, it was by no means a noisy crowd. There were too many parents in the crowd, and too many men and women who crowded close up to the line of march knew that their heroes lay buried near Santiago. The noisy enthusiasm which burst forth when the squadron returned was lacking. Then there was a National interest in the fighters; now there was a deep personal interest as well. Patriotism had given place to love.

Ambulances in Waiting.

Lined up on Washington Place were ten Central Park carriages, open vehicles capable of seating twelve men each. These were in waiting for those who, at the last moment, might find themselves unable to march with the rest. With moist eyes the spectators saw nearly all these vehicles filled when the soldiers arrived.

It was after 3 o'clock when from the housetops at the place of transfer self-appointed lookouts cried that the soldiers were coming, and the roar of cheering thousands to southward, louder and louder as it rolled nearer, told the story to those in the streets below. The police tried in vain to keep the crowd in some sort of order and when the vanguard of sixteen mounted policemen appeared it was compelled to almost ride down the spectators to clear the way. Chief Devery, in civilian's clothes, begrimed with dirt, strode ahead of the mounted men and personally forced enthusiastic sightseers aside.

When the cable car ambulances came into view of the waiting thousands, the cheering grew instantly louder, but it lacked the treble note of wild enthusiasm. The uncounted voices were broken and the myriad eyes grew dim at sight of the worn, broken men who gazed listlessly around; voices began to call to them from the crowd:

"Tom, Tom! Oh, look this way, Tom!"

"There's Will. Will! Oh, my brave, brave boy!"

Many Touching Reunions.

Flags, hats, and handkerchiefs were waved frantically to attract the attention of some sallow-faced man who did his best to learn whence came some well-remembered voice. Against the men and women who struggled toward their loved ones the police fell back powerless. Even before the cars stopped, and for several minutes, there was a pathetic jumble about the cars. The bright and black raiment of women mingled in seemingly inextricable confusion with the dingy blue and brown uniforms. Men jumped onto the cars and embraced their brothers or sons, and often some listless soldier would see a face in the crowd that would cause him to jump from the car and kiss again and again the tear-stained face of some woman.

"Oh, there's my boy! Bring him here. Won't some one get him for me," wailed one little woman, pointing to an emaciated young fellow in one of the cars. At once a dozen volunteers sprang forward and directed the son's attention to his mother. The man sprang from the car, and while the two were clinging in an embrace a dozen men with flags, who could think of nothing else to do, stood waving them quietly over the mother and son.

"It beats hell," vaguely remarked one of the men in a rather shaky voice.

A Central Park carriage ran alongside each car, and about 100 men climbed into them. As the others lined up on the street for the march they were a pitiful-looking remnant of the splendid regiment that marched to the front a few short weeks ago. There were scarcely more than 200 of the 1,100. But they tried their very best to assume a jaunty air. Some poor fellows even attempted to run in order to get quickly into position.

During the wait at Washington Place and Broadway a firm of feather dealers sent out great quantities of feather cockades of red, white, and blue, which the men attached to their brown hats. Each man wore stuck in his hatband a Mauser cartridge. But their own cartridge belts were empty, and, before they started on their march, into the muzzle of nearly every rifle had been inserted the staff of an American flag.

When the Parade Started.

On the brown hat of one of the following recruits was traced in rude letters with a lead pencil: "To Hell, via Montock Pont!"

The march began at 3:30 o'clock. Followed by the roar of the cheering crowds, the veterans swung off down Waverley Place and into Fifth Avenue at a brave pace, to the tune of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," played by Fanciulli's Band. The line was headed by a detachment of street cleaners. Then came a cordon of police, mounted and afoot; the veterans and, and following them, a detachment of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, followed by Eben's Band. Then came the First Division of the Seventy-first Regiment—the Santiago survivors, marching bravely and well under their load of equipment. Just in advance of the men were seven carriages. In the first of these sat Col. Downs. In the others were Lieut. Col. Smith, Major Whittle of the First Battalion, Major Wells of the Second Battalion, Major Keck of the Third Battalion, Regimental Adjutant Abeel, Battalion Adjutants Crackett, Fisher, and Weyman, Major Bell, Chief Surgeon, and Chaplain Van De Water.

The men on foot were followed by the carriages containing those unable to endure the fatigue of the short march. This was a pitiful procession, indeed. The men in the carriages were too weak to respond to the grand ovation, except by smiling a grateful recognition. This procession was followed by the recruits of the regiment, and two ambulances brought up the rear.

Two of the marching men had to give up the struggle at Fifteenth Street. They staggered out of the line, where scores of willing hands were put forward to help them to one of the carriages following.

The marching columns, as they swung into Fifth Avenue at the Washington Arch, were greeted by two solid walls of humanity, reaching up the avenue as far as the eye could reach. The men marched in company front at first, but the crowd on the street was so great that they were reduced to eight abreast. At Twenty-first Street a handsome girl rushed into the street as the carriages containing the ill and wounded soldiers passed. She had her arms full of roses, and she gave a rose to each man.

Approaching Madison Square.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when the strains of martial music announced to the wearied thousands in and about Madison Square that the soldiers were approaching. For hours they had jostled and been jostled in the hot sun till patience was exhausted and linen wilted. The policemen were crowded beyond the limits time and again, but the arrival of Chief Devery encouraged them to restore some semblance of order. The housetops and windows of the big hotels and commercial buildings saved hundreds from the discomforts of the streets.

"They're coming! They're coming!" The murmur ran along the line as the band was heard, and shortly afterward the platoon of police hove into sight above the sea of heads. But there were eyes for none but the veterans of El Caney. Those of the onlookers who were lucky enough to be in front were often too much fascinated to cheer. They rather took to eager comments. "They look bad," said one. "See that feller there; another one has to help him along. Look at that one—ain't he thin?" "They're the genuine article," exclaimed his neighbor. "They're the men that went up San Juan Hill!"

When the troops halted in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel the crowd threw oranges among them. Some struck the asphalt paving and rolled away, to be followed by proud and ambitious small boys, who took them to the sun-burned fighters. "See that fellow," ejaculated a man in the crowd, "ripping open his orange. He can't wait till he gets home!" Among the spectators was a tall young negro with a scar on his cheekbone that told of an encounter with a "razzer," who shouted to a mulatto water carrier in a canvas uniform, to attract his attention. The water carrier walked over to shake hands with his old acquaintance and to tell him that he had gone through the fever. "I had a package shot right out o' man hands, too," he added.

The regiment got under way again and marched up the avenue between frantic cheers and flags flashing through the air on either hand. They stood the tumultuous applause much as they stood Spanish fire, marching stolidly ahead, for the most part without sign of recognition, though occasionally a nervous smile would steal across the wan features of a man in the ranks. The company mascots bore themselves gallantly. One, a black Newfoundland dog, was evidently highly prized, for once at a halt the man who led him put his campaign hat on the ground and poured water from an old tin cup into the crease in its top, to give the beast a drink.

The enthusiasm of the crowds over the plucky young fighters was well-nigh indescribable. The hardships of the camps, the perils of the sickbed, the weariness of marches, and the hot fire of ambuscaded rifles were what these men had faced. The feeling of the multitude was no doubt partially expressed in the yell of one inebriated patriot, who stood with legs planted, each on the wheel of a different vehicle, bellowing hilariously, "They're all New Yorkers, hooray!" An excited old woman waved an umbrella in one hand and a flag and another umbrella in the other, while she screamed an ecstatic welcome. In some streets cars were stalled and the roofs packed with onlookers.

As the parade passed the Knickerbocker Club a few members gazed smilingly from open windows. The Holland House was crowded with spectators, and the guests leaned from all the windows of the Waldorf-Astoria, cheering and waving small flags. A great American flag hung on the easterly wall of the hotel, and an orchestra in a balcony played "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

On the Homestretch.

The parade turned east through Thirty-fourth Street, after catching sight of the Manhattan Club, gorgeous with flags, the windows full of cheering members. A big flag was suspended over the entrance door, with the legend above it, "Welcome to Our Heroes." The booming of the saluting cannon near the armory was now mingling its vibrations with the patriotic shouting of the people and stirring them to added excitement. The sidewalks in Thirty-fourth Street were densely crowded, and the houses showed numberless flags.

As the vanguard neared the armory the crowd grew denser, and the women who had been imprudent enough to venture into it with children were glad when they had a chance to escape. At Park Avenue the people who had been following the regiment saw the men start up the steps to their old home, and were straightway seized with a burning desire to get nearer. The intense jam and suffocating heat that resulted will be recollected for years by the unfortunates who had to contend with them. The bad conditions were worsened by the actions of a number of hoggish individuals whose determined efforts to fight their way out and over women and children would have caused more injury than they did if some stalwart policemen had not forcibly reminded them of the right thing to do. Some of the officers managed to fall foul of the gentler offenders. After the paraders had disappeared into the armory a blonde miss, who seemed to believe that her pretty headpiece would justify her taking a liberty, frigidly remarked to one of them: "Some of you policemen are worse than Spaniards." The policeman accepted the rebuke with praiseworthy meekness.

Long after the regiment had entered the building the crowd lingered about to catch sight of individual soldiers as they came out and to follow them as they dispersed to their homes.

RECEPTION AT THE ARMORY.

Impressive Scenes Among the Crowds —Officers and Men Cheered and Warmly Greeted.

It was just 4:15 o'clock when the first boom of the cannon stationed at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street announced to the waiting thousands in and around the armory that the heroes had come in sight of their regimental home.

The crowd had massed itself in front of the armory, and up and down Thirty-fourth Street as far as the eye could reach was a surging mass. They had stood there for hours, strangers to fatigue, unheeding discomfort, to give their welcome to the remnant of the regiment that had successfully escaped bullets and disease in their country's cause, and when the Seventy-first boys finally came in sight there seemed to be no limit to the crowd's enthusiasm. Within the armory there were gathered the brothers, fathers, mothers, wives, sweethearts, and friends of the gallant defenders. They packed the galleries, nearly every one carrying a flag, and restlessly waited. Children, their eyes big with wonder at the scene, nestled in the arms of mothers, who crooned to them of papa's return.

And there were others there, too. Men and women whose loved ones slept beneath the Cuban sod, who would press no loving hand or lips, but who had still come to welcome the more fortunate heroes because their loved ones had been of these.

An immense national emblem was draped over the door of the armory, and beneath it in huge letters "Welcome Home." Within the armory there were few decorations, merely a large strip of red, white, and blue and star bespangled bunting, in the centre of which was a laurel wreath. The doorways of every company room facing the big drillroom were draped in mourning emblems, mute tribute to the boys who had given up their lives for their beloved land.

Scenes in the Armory.

Nearly every woman in the armory had the crossed guns with "71" and the company letter, or carried a flag or a bunch of tricolor. Especially noticeable was this in case of the women of the Relief Association, headed by Mrs. Downs, the wife of Col. Downs, who rounded out their indefatigable labors of the past four months by preparing a spread for the boys, embracing every conceivable dainty to which they had long been strangers.

Stretched across one side of the drillroom was a table loaded down with sandwiches, coffee, milk, cakes, ice cream, jellies, cheese, and numerous other tid-bits. The sick were also kindly remembered. The large board room was turned into an impromptu hospital, and two dozen cots with mattresses were ranged there.

Outside, two guns, manned by a detail from the Second Battery, were mounted over the tunnel at Park Avenue, their muzzles pointing south, and when the first gun belched forth its welcome the crowd, inside and outside of the armory, set up a shout, the echoes of which will ring long in the ears of those who heard it. Windows in the armory were broken by the booming of the guns, but few paid any attention to these minor details, with the first lines of the gallant Seventy-first in view.

The big iron gates of the armory, through which but a few months ago the gallant band had passed out to do or die, swung wide, and the heroes entered. First came the veterans, headed by Gen. McAlpin and Col. Francis, and as Col. Downs, Lieut. Col. Smith, Chaplain Van De Water, and Major Keck entered the enthusiasm of the crowd seemed to break all bounds, and it cheered and cheered. Major Keck got an ovation. Capt. Rafferty was cheered to the echo, while "Seventy-first," "Seventy-first," "Seventy-first," was roared again and again in a mighty chorus.

The band played "Home, Sweet Home," as the regiment entered with swinging stride and ranged itself in company formation on the drill floor. For a moment, until the crowd swept into the ranks, the little more than 300 men remaining of the 1,000 who four months before had gone forth to battle, presented an imposing picture. Some of the men leaned forward on their guns and wept from sheer exhaustion.

It was too much for the crowd. Sentries had been posted at the gallery entrances to keep the crowd back until the word of command, but had the guards been legion they would not have sufficed. The crowd simply overwhelmed them and swept out into the ranks, and then there was a scene the like of which had never been seen here before. Men and women hugged and kissed their heroes, and slapped them on the back, and asked a thousand questions, and breathed prayers of thanksgiving and were as hysterical as only a patriotic crowd can be. In the midst of it all Col. Downs called attention, and every man stood erect and waiting, the women and civilians still crowding within the lines. Then, like an inspiration, the band struck up the Doxology. As the strains rolled out every man in the immense hall uncovered and stood with bowed head while women sobbed.

Col. Downs Speaks.

As the echoes died away Col. Downs spoke. He said:

> Men of the Seventy-first Regiment:
>
> If I should speak all that my heart prompted me to I would detain you too long from the arms that are waiting to welcome you to loving hearts. You have been through one of the severest campaigns ever known in the history of our country. You have suffered privations and hardships seldom experienced in warfare, but amid it all you have discharged your duty nobly, without a murmur, and as a soldier should. You have made a record of which you may well feel proud, and the magnificent ovation which you have received from the City of New York to-day indicates in no uncertain way the place you occupy in the hearts of its citizens. When we left this armory we asked God's blessing and protection, and now that we have returned to our families and loving friends I ask you to stand for a moment while our Chaplain offers thanks to Almighty God for his care and protection. Uncover.

Off came every hat in an instant, while the Rev. Dr. Van De Water came forward in his brown khaki uniform and offered up a fervent prayer.

A woman forced her way through the crowd to Mrs. Downs, who stood by her husband's side, her arm lovingly about his shoulders, and handed her a furled flag and a letter. She handed both to her husband, who, after reading the note, unfurled the beautiful silk banner, and, waving it above his head, shouted:

"Boys, another flag to protect," and the regiment cheered again and again. Col. Downs then read the following letter which had accompanied the flag:

> Col. Downs and officers and men of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers: The Mohegan Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, as a testimonial of their hearty appreciation of the unflinching courage and patriotism shown by the regiment before Santiago, beg leave to present this flag.
>
> ANNIE VAN RENSSELAER WELLS, Regent.
> Sing Sing, N. Y.

Then came the reception. Men and women crowded around Col. Downs, and Chaplain Van De Water, and Capt. Rafferty, and Major Keck, and Lieut. Col. Smith, and all the other officers and asked the privilege of shaking their hands.

Many Weak Ones Faint.

Some of these should have been home in bed, but the indomitable spirit that led them into battle sustained them in their desire to see New York's welcome to the regiment. Among them was Private P. C. Martersteig of 138 Franklin Street, Jersey City. He was very sick and fainted twice in the armory, but he insisted upon staying until the boys arrived, when he was taken home in a carriage. Another was Private Charles H. Lawrence of Company H. Lawrence was so weak that his brothers, Edward and John, had to carry him up and down stairs. When he went away four months ago he weighed 160 pounds and was a giant in strength. Now he is a mere shadow of his former self, weighs less than 120 pounds, and will be a physical wreck for a long time to come. He kept up until he had cheered the boys, when he collapsed and was taken home.

Among those who came to welcome the boys was Daniel J. Cushing, a lawyer, of 346 Broadway, whose brother, Charles P. F. Cushing of Company C, formerly a clerk in the Produce Exchange, was killed on July 1 at San Juan. Mr. Cushing sent two undertakers to Cuba to look for his brother's body and bring it to this city, but after seven weeks there they were unable to find any trace of it.

Fire Chief Peter F. Short of Morrisania came down to welcome his boy, who went away as a Sergeant in Company A and returned a First Lieutenant. There was an affecting scene between the father and son when they met.

Mrs. Charles Bancker of 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street came to the armory with a lighter heart than she has had for many months. Her son, Private Charles Bancker, Jr., has been reported sick and missing in the official lists, and she has written a dozen letters to Secretary Alger without getting a single reply. Before she left home yesterday she received a letter from her son postmarked Santiago, Aug. 20, in which he says he is recovering in the hospital there, and will soon be able to come home. He was on the St. Paul when he was taken ill and sent back to land.

While the excitement kept many of the men up, there were some upon whom it had an ill-effect. The following men were taken ill and conveyed to the impromptu hospital ward in the board room. The six last named were sent to Bellevue Hospital, after having been attended by Surgeon Major Marsh of the One Hundred and Seventy-first:

Sergt. William Merriam, Company C; Privates W. Leopold, Jr., of Company K; Bernard McLaughlin, Company A; W. J. Clark, Company H; D. C. McClellan, Company E; F. Depola, Company D; G. Carhart, Company D; W. Gerrity, Company A; N. Pederson, Company C; Michael Hauley Company L, 341 West Forty-ninth Street; J. E. Sherwin, Company K, 2,201 Seventh Avenue; Roger Wells, Company C, Madison, Ind.; Frederick E. Stann, Company I, Dubuque, Iowa; John T. Cochran, Company F, Cambridge, Mass., and Edward Quinn, Company M, 526 West Sixty-sixth Street. All of these are suffering from malaria, except Sherwin, who has typhoid fever.

George H. Corson, the sexton of St. Luke's Hospital, announced to Col. Downs that he was authorized to state that a ward had been set aside for Seventy-first men in St. Luke's, and that any sick sent there would receive the best attention possible.

Every man who could find enough time to talk during the general excitement had some experience to relate. The officers were careful not to criticize conditions, and some of them explained their attitudes by stating that they were still in service and amenable to discipline, and that therefore their lips were sealed. Some of them intimated that when the time came that they could talk stories of privation and suffering would be forthcoming that were even worse than those already known.

Private G. H. Stone of Company M has raised the most formidable beard in the regiment since he has been away, and his companions say he fought like a tiger. He has a machete which he wrested from a Spanish soldier after a hand-to-hand fight, and is very proud of his possession, although he modestly declined to talk about himself. "It was the hottest fight I ever imagined, that day at San Juan Hill," he said, "and no man who saw it will ever forget it. When I tell you those Dagos can fight it is the best way of saying that we can fight too, for our boys licked them from start to finish. Still, I'm ready for another go if it is necessary. I think, after a chance to recuperate, you would find most of our boys in the ranks again if they were called on."

O. L. Saunders of Company D, one of the four negro members of the regiment, was in the first day's fight at San Juan.

"Our boys," he said, "suffered more from disease than they did from bullets. We were soaked through every day by the fierce rains, and then the sun would come out and bake us. If Santiago wasn't so dirty it would be a fine city, but with open sewers in the middle of the streets you can imagine the conditions. If they ever drain it like New York, it will be a fine place, for the climate is splendid. Yes, we had some tough experiences; but I would go again to-morrow if I was wanted, and a lot of us feel the same way."

Many of the men say their heads bother them. They say dates and places have become indistinct, and that they wander off from their subject at times, especially when talking about their trials and the terrible scenes they witnessed.

DEPARTURE FROM CAMP WIKOFF

The Seventy-first Men Rose at 4 o'Clock and Stole Away While the Camp Slept.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 29.—There was not much sleep last night in the streets of the Seventy-first Regiment in Camp Wikoff, for the thoughts of home and the morrow kept the men awake. When reveille sounded at 4 o'clock this morning, hours earlier than the men had been routed out before, there was not one who was not ready to do his share of the work preparatory to breaking camp. But, of the Cuban veterans, some fifty were too ill to assist in taking down the tents. A tempting breakfast of ham and eggs, bread and butter, and steaming coffee, had been prepared for all. The sick men barely touched the meal, but the well did it full justice, for it was the best served them since their enlistment, they declared.

It took an hour in which to level and pack tents and clean up the camp. The sick men were anxious to do their share, but were ordered not to overtax themselves. Most of the work was done by the 307 recruits. At 6 o'clock everything was in readiness for the start for the railroad station. Three battalions had been formed of four companies each. Veterans and recruits were equally divided in order to make up twelve companies.

At 6:15 o'clock the order to march was given. Fifty of the sick, it was found, were too ill to take their places in the ranks, and were carried to the railroad station in the army wagons. The march of the 210 veterans in the ranks was in an easy walk. There was no music and no cheering. The camp was not awake when the Seventy-first boys departed. But the colored troops who were doing guard duty about the station did not permit the Seventy-first boys to get away without a noise, and when the fourteen cars with the men on board pulled out, at 7:40 o'clock, there was a mighty uproar. The well soldiers poked their heads out of the car windows and answered the cheers and waved their hats.

The baggage occupied nine cars, and left shortly after the soldiers.

ARRIVAL AT LONG ISLAND CITY.

Many Friends Greet the Regiment There—Triumphal Trip by Ferry to the Battery.

Weak and worn, not only from battle and hardships at camp, but from a long ride on the railroad, the Seventy-first Regiment reached Long Island City at 12:32 P. M. yesterday. The train was stopped about five blocks from the Long Island Railroad station, and most of the men formed into line and marched in column of fours down Borden Avenue to the ferry. Many of the men were too weak to walk, however, and took trolley cars and carriages to the boat. Four cabs, six carriages, and five ambulances were used in the transportation of these troops.

The crowd became so enthusiastic when it saw the first of the weak soldiers in the cars, that if horses had been attached it would surely have taken them away and drawn the cars by hand.

All along the line of march the streets were thronged with people, women predominating, and cheer after cheer, with waving of handkerchiefs, marked their onward march. As the troops left the cars, and while marching down Borden Avenue, many of them fired their rifles in their enthusiasm.

The only accident happened to a member of Company E. While stepping off the train he stubbed his toe and fell headlong to the ground, cutting his nose badly. When asked to give his name he said: "No, never mind. I do not mind a little mishap like that any more."

On the arrival at the ferry the regiment was met by Col. Francis and the other officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, who composed the escort. There were also thirteen men of the Hospital Corps waiting for any emergency. These men carried stretchers, and were ready to carry the men who were too exhausted to walk to ambulances, to be taken to their homes.

The men embarked on the ferryboat Flushing, and at 1:18 o'clock left the pier bound for the Battery amid tooting of whistles and cheers from the crowd, who lined the wharfs and piers.

As soon as the soldiers were settled on board the Flushing they received a welcome surprise in the shape of a plentiful supply of refreshments. Piles of fruit, sandwiches, lemonade, coffee, bouillon, and milk were the delicacies offered and were greedily devoured. The refreshments were furnished by Mrs. Wallace A. Downs, wife of Col. Downs, and the Women's Relief Corps of the regiment.

The sail down the river was one continued ovation, and bore a close resemblance to the noise and din at the naval parade. Ferryboats, ocean liners, excursion craft, steam yachts, tugs, and barges all did their best to out-toot each other, and united in making a reception home long to be remembered. All along the water front the piers were crowded with children and mothers anxious to get a glimpse of the returning heroes, and the nearer that the boat reached the Battery the denser was the concourse. After a water ovation of about thirty minutes the Flushing reached the Staten Island pier at the Battery at 1:50 o'clock, and the boys prepared for the demonstration that was to take place on shore.

THE LANDING AT THE BATTERY.

Scenes Among the Throngs of People Waiting to See the Regiment Disembark.

Not all the weariness of several hours' waiting for the heroes of the Seventy-first to disembark at the Battery could dampen the ardor of a crowd many thousand strong. Files of policemen lined the square, but they could not keep back the waiting throng of mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, and friends of the home-coming veterans. They pushed forward the wall of police or squirmed through, and with tears and cheers greeted the returning troops so enthusiastically that the progress of forming for the march up town was hindered.

As soon as the ferryboat Flushing drew into the east pier of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company at South Ferry the people began to shout. They yelled harder when a sick trooper was lugged out from the ferry landing to be put aboard a conveyance. When the column of fours issued forth with the rhythmical "tramp, tramp" of well-drilled veterans, the cheering was deafening, and it culminated in an ear-splitting salutation as Col. Downs smilingly walked from the obscurity of the landing to a place where he was recognized.

Early in the morning those whose enthusiasm could not endure a season of waiting at home began to gather at the Battery. It was supposed the troopers would make the landing there, and the crowd disposed itself about the park, seizing favorable spots and holding them as tenaciously as prairie squatters. Women brought their children and camped on the grass. Men strolled around and told of their relatives and friends in service.

About 11 o'clock Police Inspector Adam A. Cross arrived with a force of 250 policemen. He had with him details under Capt. Schultz of the Fourteenth Precinct, Capt. Diamond of the Thirteenth Precinct, Capt. Walsh of the Seventeenth Precinct, Capt. Monohan of the Ninth Precinct, Acting Capt. McDermott of the Twelfth Precinct, Acting Capt. Brown of the Seventh Precinct, and Acting Capt. Delaney. Sergt. Gannon, a Roundsman, and fifteen mounted men were also on hand, as well as half a dozen policemen from the bicycle corps to act as skirmishers. In Battery Park Roundsman Nugent and fifty men were detailed to keep order.

The Crowd Uncontrollable.

It was learned that the soldiers would land from the Staten Island Ferry, and the police immediately defiled and cleared the space in front of the exit up to Whitehall Street. Crowds that increased every minute pushed them in constantly. It was in vain that they expostulated, told the anxious ones that the boys would not be in for another hour, and that they must have room to march. Anxious relatives wriggled and elbowed a way to the lines and soon went through them. A bustling mother with a giggling daughter by main strength reached the picket line. She was shoved back.

"Sure, now," she said, "my boy's coming. I want to get in where I can see him. I'm proud of him, I am. I want to see him, and I want him to see me, and I want everybody to see him and me."

The bluecoat pushed her back, as gently as possible, but her sentiments were echoed in different words on every hand. The proud sisters of the soldiers were togged out in small flags, ribbons, and rosettes of red, white, and blue, and they not only wanted to see their soldier friends, but wanted to be seen. So they hung to their positions persistently.

The buildings near the ferry were decorated with bunting, flags, and streamers, and their windows and balconies filled with a mottled background of human beings. Boys climbed the posts of the elevated railway and twined themselves among the trusses or sat in the rain pans, until the ironwork had a fringe of human legs.

Beer vans, furniture wagons, and trucks of all descriptions were soon jammed in a nondescript mass about the policemen, and threatened to conceal the soldiers to all but their drivers. Inspector Cross ordered them all out, and more room was provided for some of the waiting thousands.

The Veteran Association.

Two hundred and fifty or more members of the Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association, under command of Gen. E. A. McAlpin, soon marched down and took up an inside position. Ambulances from Bellevue and Gouverneur Hospitals forced through the crowd and hung on the flank, to wait for soldiers too weak to walk. One of the ambulance surgeons soon had a job. Sadie Manly of 230 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, was caught in an eddy of pushing humanity and fainted. She was restored and taken away by her friends.

F. Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band of forty-five pieces and Eben's Band, the old Seventy-first, of forty pieces, also arrived and prepared to welcome the boys. As a diversion, Eben's Band took a stroll through the crowd, playing patriotic music, amid cheering.

About seventy officers and privates of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, comprising all the field and line officers, and a few privates under Col. Augustus T. Francis, waited to offer their greetings. A number of the Seventy-first men who have been in town on furlough were also on hand to take a share in the tribute of an admiring public. Among them were men so thin and wan that their friends met them with expressions of astonishment, and seemed half doubtful if they really were their acquaintances of a former day.

Some of them were Adjt. H. B. Fisher of the Second Battalion, haggard and emaciated from fever; Adjt. F. S. Weyman of the Third Battalion, smiling wearily and hobbling along weakly, and Second Lieut. W. L. Murray of Company E.

A messenger from the Post Office held an inside position near the ferry gate. He carried a big wreath of red roses for Sergt. B. Goldberg of Company F, a testimonial from the employes of the Postal Service. Goldberg was a postal employe before the war.

Percy Gaylor, son of Judge Gaylor of Scarsdale, N. Y., and recently removed from the New Haven Hospital, waited his companions' arrival under the charge of a proud father, who feared his son's collapse from overexertion. Another convalescent was John Schaubin of Company F, just recovering from fever, and in from Montauk a few days. Private W. C. Palmer of Company G was one more veteran on ten days' furlough from Montauk, and hardly strong enough to march after an attack of malarial fever.

Arrival of the Boat.

It was 1:45 P. M. when the waiting crowd was informed the ferryboat Flushing with the troops aboard was approaching. The Veteran Association immediately drew up on the west side in single line, and on the opposite side, on the right of line, the Seventy-first men on furlough and the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment contingent lined up. Fanciulli's Band tramped into the landing, and the police braced up for a final effort to restrain the eager crowd.

As the nose of the vessel, amid a medley of whistling from the river craft, slid around the bulkheads of the pier, the band crashed forth with "Home, Sweet Home," and as the crowd caught a glimpse of gun barrels and tattered hats a hoarse cheer arose. Above the yells and shrieks of greeting, the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" followed. Then was a pause and a hush. Presently the gate opened and Private Hugh Joyce of Company E came forth tottering in the arms of two companions. An excited, red-faced woman struggled and pushed, and finally told the policeman the sick soldier was her brother. She scrambled past and was lost to sight in the crowd near the ambulances.

Another young man with pallid face and wabbling knees then lurched forward through the gate. His father was supporting him, and it was hard to say whether the father's face expressed more joy at regaining his son than the returning soldier felt on reaching the last stage of his tiresome journey. He was quickly led up the stairs and put upon an elevated train. From the ferry shed two more weak, feeble veterans came out, and were taken in charge by friends, while the crowd cheered.

Then the gates were thrown open. The band burst out with the "Seventy-first Regiment March," composed by Prof. F. Fanciulli, who was at the head of the men. In column of fours, stepping with the preciseness and regularity of well-drilled troops, the battle-worn, and fever-ruffled fighters charged almost literally into the arms of frantically shouting friends. Near the front of his command marched Col. W. A. Downs, and if the enthusiasm had been high before, it was terrific when he was recognized. Men threw up hats, women waved handkerchiefs, and all struggled to get a nearer view.

The mascots were all in line, tenderly cared for by their soldier friends. One stalwart lad, on whom the hardships of the campaign had made little mark, led along a black spaniel, and another drew along a spotted pup of bashful demeanor. "Hobson," the brown goat, the mascot of Company D, followed another tattered soldier, and accepted luncheons of newspapers and like delicacies.

As the regimental flag came into view the spectators in general uncovered, and all seemed to attempt to redouble the cheering. Four by four the men defiled until they had all disembarked on the last relay toward home.

On the siding cable cars were waiting for the weak and weary. Into these nearly half the men were bundled, and with policemen at front and rear they started on to form the line of march. A path was forced clear by the mounted police.

LIST OF THOSE IN LINE.

Following are the names of the officers and enlisted men of the Seventy-first Regiment who saw service in Cuba and were able to participate in yesterday's parade:

Field and Staff.

Colonel—Wallace A. Downs.
Lieutenant Colonel—Clinton H. Smith.
Major—Frank Keck.
Major—John H. Whittle.
Major—J. Hollis Wells.
Chaplain—George R. Van De Water.
Surgeon—William D. Bell.
Adjutant—A. H. Abeel.
Battalion Adjutant—William Crockett.
Quartermaster—Amos Stephens.
Quartermaster Sergeant—John H. Beatty.

Company A.

Captain—E. E. Townsend.
Lieutenant—W. F. Weiss.
First Sergeant—J. L. Root.
Sergeant—W. R. Hicks.
Corporal—J. F. Grady.
Artificer—W. Rudy.
Wagoner—W. Westphalinger.
Musician—B. F. Morrison.
Musician—H. Luhrs.

PRIVATES.

W. Baltz, G. R. Broaderman, R. G. Campbell, R. P. Dam, H. G. Dolt, W. J. Gerity, T. S. Mackey, —— Mastersteig, A. K. Rushbrook, S. J. Reedy, and T. S. Zitnik.

Company B.

First Lieutenant—W. S. Beekman.
Second Lieutenant—Charles F. Boynton.
Sergeants—J. S. Long, J. W. Kavanagh, and W. P. Boland.
Corporal—J. A. Hamm.
Lance Corporal—J. H. Byerly.

PRIVATES.

K. D. Clark, D. S. Curtis, B. S. Carroll, W. J. Cullen, R. S. Davis, J. J. Derrick, L. L. Eben, W. H. Fordham, N. P. Flack, T. C. Fallon, J. P. Gardner, C. W. Heckman, T. C. Hughes, F. S. Hotaling, E. C. Howe, F. C. Kruse, H. S. Lewis, B. W. Lapham, M. J. Murphy, C. E. Brabey, C. J. McGrofty, W. U. Moore, F. A. O'Neil, and H. T. Smith.

Company C.

Captain—F. Heindsmann.
Second Lieutenant—W. E. Gallagher.
First Sergeant—J. C. Rogers.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Peter Paepke.
Color Sergeant—Noah Bruford.
Sergeants—William A. Winter, Charles H. Ryer, W. M. Merriam.
Corporal—F. E. Weekes.
Artificer—Charles Deutschberger.

PRIVATES.

E. C. Buckingham, L. T. Carter, S. W. Clancey, G. C. Davy, W. A. Dibblee, E. H. Dean, Charles Finckenstaedt, H. F. Lees, J. F. Link, J. H. Miller, P. H. Moore, T. Neary, J. B. Olmstead, William Patterson, N. O. Pederson, Paul Pindt, G. N. Pratt, I. H. Quigg, John Robertson, C. A. Rowley, W. P. Slingerland, Joseph Smith, C. E. F. Stahlin, R. W. Wells, A. Whitehouse, G. N. Wood.

Company D.

Captain—William Linson.
First Lieutenant—William Rockwell.
Second Lieutenant—George H. Wilson.
First Sergeant—Hugh Rainey.
Sergeants—Frank Pidgeon, A. Milliken, and S. Parker.
Corporals—M. F. Carroll, Walter W. Garrignes, L. Garrignes, Elmendorf E. Flack, and R. Fatnall.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Bessenger, Robert G. Brandt, George Carhart, F. V. Calder, Charles Drew, A. R. Fern, Charles Griffin, H. M. Joyce, A. Jamisen, M. Jennings, J. Mode, A. Nafie, C. Ring, W. Taylor, and J. Trainor.

Company E.

First Lieutenant—William R. Hill.
Second Lieutenant—Robert Byars.
Quartermaster Sergeant—E. Weed.
Corporal—— —— Joyce.

PRIVATES.

George S. Andrews, F. C. Best, Charles Beeman, Charles Cherot, Charles J. Craig, William F. Chilmark, —— Deering, Harry Diamant, Morris Euster, Fred S. Fearington, Augustin Gonzales, Mathias Gambon, Alexander R. Harlow, Mathias F. Holm, James J. Hanlon, Edmund P. Hannaford, W. Joyce, S. Joyce, Abraham Lawrence, Thomas L. Moore, Hugo E. Moller, Austin M. Pardee, Louis W. Peters, John W. Rockefeller, Frank A. Schaller, Edgar A. Tabbert, and Frederick W. Van Hoesen.

Company F.

Captain—M. A. Rafferty.
First Lieutenant—W. C. Garthwaite.
Quartermaster Sergeant—David Werdenschlag.
Sergeants—John Moore, J. C. Meyer, D. Geldberg.
Corporals—A. H. Albertson, J. G. O'Reilly, D. Hochstadter.

PRIVATES.

M. Berndt, —— Booth, J. F. Cochran, W. F. Gerth, F. Hebrauk, H. C. Johnson, H. Knobloch, E. G. Knobloch, J. T. McQuade, T. J. O'Brien, Augustus Pitou, A. E. Schwab, J. Seligman, L. M. Stamper, J. J. Taelfe, and A. Washburn.

Company G.

Captain—Anthony J. Bleecker.
First Lieutenant—H. Maslin.
Corporals—H. Davidson and G. Meeth.

PRIVATES.

E. Ahlquist, J. E. Beaufort, S. Brown, L. A. Bellau, E. F. Buswell, John Devlin, H. P. Dundon, Leslie Ferguson, Martin L. Groves, J. Gibbons, Henly St. J. Henly, Harry A. Kennedy, William C. Lawrence, E. M. Lewis, Charles Lewis, F. R. Meeteer, Frank V. McLean, Edmund A. Powers, E. R. E. Schulze, Thomas G. Stearns, Andrew A. Scheidler, E. Van Zandt, F. Wood, C. Wood.

Company H.

Captain—W. I. Joyce.
First Lieutenant—L. W. McLeod.
Sergeant—E. H. Wallace.
Corporals—E. Madlenger, J. McAuliff, and C. Tammany.

PRIVATES.

P. Ashdown, W. Anderson, F. J. Bang, H. J. Bang, T. Burnett, D. B. Bogart, J. Bedner, M. J. Clark, J. Conroy, —— Custance, F. Depew, J. Ellis, J. Fallon, W. R. Forbes, Thomas Gallagher, C. D. Gallagher, H. Henderson, G. N. Hayes, M. Kane, Charles Lehmann, Dr. W. Lucas, E. Mallaniff, J. S. Michels, H. Morse, H. McGuire, A. McLeod, J. W. O'Meara, —— Powers, A. H. Stagg, T. Sullivan, and F. Vogel.

Company I.

Captain—W. F. Meeks.
First Lieutenant—Alexander S. Williams.
Second Lieutenant—Hilden Olin.
First Sergeant—George B. Youngs.
Sergeants—C. M. Chalfin and W. Wessel.
Corporals—J. M. Merritt, W. Ahern, and Z. Zeisler.

PRIVATES.

H. L. Barker, M. Bancher, Charles Beatus, J. E. Bergstrom, W. Bueltman, C. J. Cameron, N. Cross, H. G. Currie, —— Davis, A. P. Delcombie, R. G. Freeman, J. M. Gaffney, J. W. Gummer, J. H. Geary, J. H. Hogan, J. J. Joos, Jr., A. J. Kohn, A. D. Lacy, G. P. Lang, E. Lentz, P. B. McCahill, C. F. Nichols, G. E. Rieder, F. F. Romaine, M. L. Rorke, Charles Roth, F. E. Stamm, and G. A. White.

Company K.

Captain—E. A. Selfridge, Jr.
Lieutenant—J. M. Thompson.
Lieutenant—— Blauvelt.
Sergeants—D. T. Tunstall, R. C. [illegible], Bohlig, C. H. Bruer.
Corporals—F. H. Buell, W. G. See, J. M. [illegible]ard, John F. Finnessey.

PRIVATES.

A. C. Anderson, C. U. Boynton, M. Y. [illegible], J. L. Crawford, E. Ferber, W. H. Fogarty, W. Greaves, —— Heintz, J. J. Keller, T. Kenney, W. Leopold, Jr., J. I. McDonald, F. Martin, H. G. Miller, W. M. Munde, M. Muller, O. T. Potts, P. Scott, J. E. Sherwin, G. Sowney, —— Staudermer, R. Taylor, G. Van Kromer.

Company L.

Captain—E. F. Austin.
First Lieutenant—H. L. True.
First Sergeant—J. Hunter.
Sergeants—R. M. Carrington and J. S. Martin.
Corporals—F. Schneider and H. Davy.
Artificer—G. Kuhn.

PRIVATES.

E. V. N. Bissell, D. Casey, J. Denny, Jr., T. F. Dooley, W. J. Houston, —— Lenau, O. F. Sonneman, and F. C. Whitney.

Company M.

Captain—Washington L. Goldsborough.

PRIVATES.

C. D. Campbell, —— R. I. Caslin, William E. Clary, G. C. Crowley, John Mack, B. B. Mills, W. Morgan, John McGeechan, G. A. Noska, E. Quinn, F. J. Rickett, Joseph C. Roush, J. Switzer, G. Stone, and H. S. Watson.

FIRST TO ANSWER THE CALL.

The Seventy-first was the first militia regiment to respond to the President's call for volunteers, and the first that started from this State for the war. It was on Tuesday evening, April 26, that the order of Gen. Tillinghast transmitting the President's call was read in the Seventy-first's armory. Col. Greene told the men that they would be allowed to go as a body under their own officers, and asked them to vote on the question. First there was a single "aye," and in a couple of seconds "aye" was thundered by 750 men. Not more than twenty men voted in the negative.

Recruiting soon began. Four days later Company H was sent out to Camp Black. On May 2 the remainder of the regiment went to camp. On May 12 the Seventy-first had a full complement of men, 1,026, and left camp under orders for Tampa. The day following its arrival there several men were prostrated by the heat. Gen. Shafter thereupon ordered the regiment to camp at Lakeland. It soon returned to Tampa to hold itself in readiness to invade Cuba.

It sailed with the other regiments under command of Gen. Shafter, and arrived off Santiago June 20. In the fighting before Santiago and the charge on San Juan Hill the Seventy-first was placed in a very exposed position, and was handicapped by its black-smoke powder, which drew the concentrated fire of the Spanish. Consequently it suffered greatly, as later from other causes fresh in the public mind. After the signing of the protocol it was ordered home, and arrived at Montauk Point on Aug. 26.

CONDITION OF SICK MEN.

Corp. L. B. Small of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, was brought to his home in this city at an early hour yesterday morning. He had returned with his regiment, suffering with malarial fever, and was growing worse at Montauk Point. His wife heard of his condition and visited him. She saw that he was not getting the care and attention that he should have, and resolved to bring him home.

He told her that there was no use trying, that he had done everything that could be done, and that there was so much red tape that she could not possibly accomplish anything. The plucky little wife said: "But I will. I'll bring you home if I have to see every officer at Montauk Point."

Then she started out on her mission and never left a stone unturned until she received a permit to bring her husband home. He was so weak that two comrades had to practically carry him to the station.

Corp. Small was in the three days' fight at Santiago, and brings back with him a relic in the shape of a machete which has killed several Spaniards. He was met at the Thirty-fourth Street ferry by several friends who took him home in a carriage.

Capt. Heindsman Ill.

Capt. Heindsman of Company C has lost twenty-five pounds since he left New York. He is pale and emaciated and his eyes are yellow and lustreless. He was buoyed up by the excitement of reaching home yesterday, but after reaching the armory became completely exhausted and was removed to his home by several of his friends. His appearance and condition were so changed that he passed by several old friends who failed to recognize him.

Private George Hadighorst of Company K, who reached his home, at 166 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, yesterday from Camp Wikoff, is a little better than he was then. He is twenty-three years old, and he joined on the first call. He is a six-footer, and weighed 190 pounds, but he has lost many pounds and was hardly recognized when he presented himself at his own door, aided by a policeman. He was put under the immediate care of a physician, and he may pull through.

Lieut. Harry Hauck of the Fire Department, who went to Santiago with the regiment and fought his way up the San Juan Hill, is very ill at his home, 212 West Eightieth Street, from malaria and starvation. He is weaker than he was yesterday, and a doctor is constantly with him. He may be removed to the mountains. Hauck was wagoner of Company L. He refused to tell how he came to be starved, saying that he thinks a soldier ought not to criticise his Government.

Others Taken Ill.

William Leopold, thirty years old, of the Seventy-first Regiment, was so sick when he got to the Batttery that he had to be attended by Dr. Meyer of New Orleans, who happened to be in the crowd. He was taken to his home at 321 East Fifty-fifth Streeet in a cab.

John Mack, twenty-nine years old, of Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital from the Battery, when his regiment arrived from Camp Wikoff. He had malaria. Mack lives at Cleveland, Ohio.

The following members of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment were received at the Presbyterian Hospital last night, all ill with malaria:

F. S. Searington, twenty-five years old, of 1,695 Broadway; William F. Chilmark, twenty-three years old, of 112 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and W. H. Fordham, twenty years old, of 225 East Thirty-sixth Street.

MRS. DOWNS, CHIEF COMMISSARY.

Mrs. Wallace A. Downs, wife of Col. Downs, is Chairman of the Auxiliary Corps of the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment. Upon her rested the responsibility of furnishing the refreshments for the Seventy-first Regiment on the boats from Long Island City to the Battery, and the supply spread upon twenty-five large tables at the armory. Under her supervision worked fifty women and half as many men. Thousands of fresh sandwiches, great vessels of beef tea, lemonade, coffee and milk, huge pyramids of fruit, awaited the jaws of the heroes of the Seventy-first at both places.

Mrs. Downs had three physicians upon the boats, ready to render assistance to any that might need their services. Every possible precaution was taken for the needs and comfort of the boys.

A man at the armory said last night: "I am an officer in the Seventy-first Regiment, and don't want to be quoted, but I do want to say that if the heads of the various Commissary Departments of our army had one-half the executive ability, common sense, and system about them that Mrs. Downs and her assistants have shown to-day there would not be such a scandal about the manner in which our heroes have been treated."

TO ALL WHO DRINK AT BARS!

When the dealer sets you out an imitation article in response to your call for

Old Crow Rye,

you may be assured that that bar is a good place to keep away from; if he will cheat you in one way he will in others. We have several bottles that certain dealers are offering, and it's vile. No more like OLD CROW RYE than a penny dip is like the noonday sun.

H. B. KIRK & CO.
69 Fulton St.
Also Broadway and [illegible]

TRIALS OF THE REGIMENT

Chaplain Van De Water Tells What the Seventy-first Has Done and Endured.

MANY OF THE MEN WRECKS

An Almost Unbroken Record of Privations and Hardships from Camp Black to Montauk Point.

From The Brooklyn Eagle of Sunday, Aug. 28.

QUOGUE, L. I., Aug. 27.—The Rev. George R. Vandewater, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York State Volunteers, who returned from Camp Wikoff to his Summer home at this place on Wednesday, and who received a great popular reception at the time of his arrival at the railroad station, has been keeping open house ever since. Scores of his parishioners at St. Andrew's, Manhattan, and of former Brooklyn parishioners of St. Luke's, have called at all times of the day to express to him their hearty congratulations on his safe return from the Cuban campaign. The Chaplain paid a visit to his aged parents at Flushing to-day, returning to his home this evening. Upon his arrival he was met by an Eagle reporter, who could hardly recognize the former portly pastor of St. Luke's in the attenuated, sunburnt form before him. In reply as to his physical condition the doctor laughingly stretched out his vest and showed a sufficient cavity beneath it to nearly accommodate another man of his size, as he said: "That is what the war has done for me, and perhaps I am, at least so my surgeon tells me, one of the most healthy men in the regiment at present."

"Doctor, what is the physical condtiion of the Seventy-first Regiment to-day?" was asked by The Eagle representative.

"Forty Dead, Five Insane, and 400 Physical Wrecks."

"Forty of our men are dead," he said, "through the ravages of battle and disease; five have lost their reason, seventy are wounded, and 400 are physical wrecks, who will never fully recover from the effects of this campaign. There are not 150 men in our whole regiment who are fit for camp duty, as diarrheal troubles and the exhausted condition following the fever are almost universal in the regiment."

"To what do you attribute the terrible depreciation in the physical condition of these formerly strong and healthy men after a campaign of four months, and the better condition of the regulars?"

Terrible Trials of the Seventy-first.

The doctor, in reply, said: "We have not had four days of restful camp life since we started. While the regular troops were ordered to go direct to Tampa into a regular camp, we were exposed in Camp Black, between May 2 and June 10, to cold and drenching rains, and a number of our men had the dysentery before we left that camp. We stood for hours in our exhausted physical condition the day we were mustered in. We were on our feet all night at Long Island City awaiting transportation to the ship Seneca in New York Harbor by means of a ferryboat. After being packed aboard the transport ship two days, Saturday night we were transshipped to the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad and started off for Tampa. While going through South Carolina word was sent to us that Tampa was full and we were stopped at Lakeland, Fla., on Tuesday morning in a half-starved condition, having had but little to eat on the train.

Without Medicine and Food.

When we arrived some of our men were down with dysentery, yet the place was utterly without medical supplies and without proper food supplies. I went down myself to get medical supplies at Tampa, but was able to get only quinine pills and a few other drugs worthless for the cure of the disease that was killing our men. Had it not been that in response to our appeals a number of our New York friends sent us down by express, at high cost, some supplies of whisky and condensed milk and other food supplies, and bismuth and other medical supplies, the result would have been frightful. The place was utterly barren when we arrived there and the heat was intense. One of our men died and a number of others had become too weak to stand, owing to the lack of nourishing food, when we were ordered to Tampa Heights. Before this our efficient Col. Greene had been promoted to the position of Brigadier General and sent to Manila, and he took his Adjutant with him. This change discouraged us all.

A Series of Cruel, Crushing Delays.

"Owing to the choken and crowded condition of the railroad, we could get no further than Eban City, and were ordered to disembark, and in the blistering heat of a tropical sun march through the hot sand with empty stomachs to Tampa Heights. It was really a forced march, and many fell by the way. The regulars praised us highly for the march. After we had been there but a short time, orders came at 4 P. M. to take a 10 P. M. train for Tampa. We stood ready all night to take the train, which never left camp until 7 A. M. We reached Tampa at 9 A. M., but could not get aboard the transports, and the whole regiment stood in the broiling heat and the glare of the white sand all day. Scores of men fell all around me from prostration, caused by the heat, and many of them had to be left at Tampa. We got on the ship, which was lashed up to a dock in the canal, and staid there all night June 7, cooped up in a boat as hot as an oven. The next day at 4 P. M. we went out about three miles from the shore and staid there a week, a thousand men on the deck of that boat, rationed on hardtack, bacon, tomatoes, and coffee.

Paid 50 Cents Extra for Meals of Spoiled Meat.

"The officers paid 50 cents extra for a meal of spoiled meat for a time, but we soon gave that diet up. Finally, after having been fourteen days on the water when we should not have been four, we were landed in the surf at Siboney at 2:30 in the morning, and soon after getting on land, at 9 o'clock in the morning, without having had any rest or sleep all night, we were called up as reserves at Las Guasimas, to support the Rough Riders in their attack. The Saturday and Sunday following the entire regiment were working in detail, securing rations and ammunition and supplies from the boats, without a dock or lighters, and swam the horses ashore. We marched up and down a mountain, through cacti bushes and thistles that a horse could not make his way through. We could not get a religious service until 7:30 Sunday night, and the meeting held that night in the dark in the big round house was one of the most impressive I ever held. The men were to march the next day to battle.

The Start for Battle.

"At 3:30 o'clock Monday morning the reveille sounded, and we started on our march of six miles to Sevilla. As we marched along under the hot sun we met flocks of vultures flying all over the graves of the dead and the bodies uncovered. We reached Sevilla Monday noon, where for two days we slept on the ground, with nothing but a shelter tent for the men and nothing for the officers. It was raining every day, while sick men and men dying were lying around us on the ground.

[illegible] Land Crabs Between Hardtack.

"We spent four days at Sevilla, trying to get food supplies, and the day before the battle of San Juan we had only hardtack. We took the land crabs crawling over the ground, such as live on carrion, and toasted them on our hardtack, eating them with relish and gloating over our dish of what we called deviled crab. After the four days at Sevilla we started at [illegible] in the morning, every man with 200 rounds of Springfield ammunition. We could get only 100 in our belts, and had to fill our pockets with the rest. This was twice as heavy as the ammunition carried by the regulars for their Grag-Jorgensen [illegible] and we had besides to carry three days' rations, which had just arrived that morning, together with a roll and haversack. I don't wonder that the men threw away some of their ammunition; they had to do it or go down in firing.

"[illegible] Wonder that Any of Them Are Alive."

"From that day—July 1—to July 14, the men were in battle or standing in water in the trenches behind their earthworks, with hardly a moment's rest or relaxation. From July 14 to August 8 we were in a camp back of the entrenchments, and for several days without any shelter and all the time with insufficient shelter for men with the dysentery and fever. They lay in the rank vegetation a mile and a half from any drinking supply, and it is a wonder that any of them are alive after that experience.

Officers and Men by Scores Lying in Pools of Their Own Blood.

"On the night of the 1st and the morning of the 2d of July I saw at least 150 officers and men lying on the ground drenched with dew or scorched by the sun, in pools of their own blood. Until Clara Barton came with the Red Cross nurses these men had no proper food. I went over the field before the nurses went among the men and covered with sheets the naked bodies of the wounded and the dead—poor fellows, they had their clothing torn from them in many instances by marching through the dense undergrowth and in battle, and the live ones were too weak to move a hand or foot to cover themselves.

Terribly Short of Surgeons.

"We were as short of Surgeons as of medical supplies. While in that terrible condition before Santiago, one of our three Surgeons was detailed to the regulars until the Surgeons attending us broke down, when he had to be returned to our regiment, and one of our men, a Surgeon, who enlisted as a private, was detailed to do full Surgeon's work among the regulars at his private's pay of $13 per month. When our regiment was sent home that poor fellow had to remain in Cuba. He came to me and begged that I would use my influence to have him go with his regiment. I could do nothing in the matter.

"After we had boarded the transport La Grand Duchesse that was to bring us home we were kept waiting at Santiago all night for our rations and personal effects and belongings of the regiment which we had left at Siboney on June 24. We were one whole day in transferring them from the land to lighters, and in transhipping them from the lighters to the ship, all of which work had to be done by our men hardly able to stand. We were delayed one whole day and night off Hatteras in having our engines fixed.

Buried Three Men at Sea.

"We buried three men at sea on our way home. When we arrived at Montauk on Monday night yellow fever was discovered and everybody was fumigated.

"We were kept aboard the boat until Thursday, when we were put ashore and marched two miles up a hill to our detention camp, many of the men being too weak to stand in the line on the way. Under the tents there we rolled up in our blankets and went to sleep.

"Had it not been for the Seventy-first Regiment Relief Society, through Mrs. Downs, who sent us 100 sandwiches and a can of milk in an ambulance with the sick soldiers, we would not have had a thing to eat until the next day at noon.

A Continuous Campaign of Severity and Hardship.

"From May 2 to Aug. 22, when leaves and furloughs began to be distributed, with the exception of four days at Tampa Heights, the Seventy-first Regiment has suffered a continuous campaign of unusual severity and hardship. Through it all the regiment has done its full, simple, honest duty to its country, and we would be glad to do so again if events required it. Any man who says one word in derogation of the bravery of the regiment is guilty of a cruel injustice to these brave men. Never since the march of Bonaparte over the Alps have there been more difficult or heroic campaigning undertaken than that undergone by our men."

Some of the Reasons Why.

The doctor when asked as to what was the cause of this continuous lack of food and medical supplies, said:

"I attribute it all to a great lack of transportation facilities on the route to Tampa; the weak, one-track railroad was soon clogged up, and it was impossible to transport the men, much less any provisions. We had too few wagons and mules in Cuba, the men having to do the work of those animals often to keep from being starved. Our few mules and wagons were used for a long time to transport food to the Cubans at El Caney, while our men were starving in the trenches."

In reply to a question as to what was the present physical condition of those men who had been granted furloughs, he said:

"They are far from well. Their constitutions have been so enfeebled by the unusual privations of the climate and the work and the lack of food and the unsuitable food furnished that many of those who are considered well will not be able to do any work in years. Many who have been discharged from the hospitals will die like Private Carswell of the Seventy-first and Lieut. Tiffany of the Rough Riders."

When asked if the report were true that the men had not received their wages, the doctor said:

"The Government has not paid a cent to any man in the regiment since June 1, and the State of New York paid only last week for eight days of service at Camp Black. If we had received our pay promptly when due we could have bought some food and delicacies at Santiago. All of us who had credit at New York drew on it freely to get supplies at any cost, especially for the sick and suffering."

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S TOUR.

His Party Leaves Somerset, Penn., and Arrives in Cleveland—He Visits Sick Soldiers.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—The train bearing President McKinley and party arrived in Cleveland at 5:40 P. M. The Presidential party left the train at the Euclid Avenue station, and were driven directly to the residence of Col. Myron T. Herrick, on Cedar Heights. There was a small crowd at the station, the hour of the President's arrival not being generally known. The President will probably remain in Cleveland a week, and will visit Canton one day during his stay in this city.

SOMERSET, Penn., Aug. 29.—The Presidential party, consisting of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Assistant Secretary Courtelyou, and Major Webb Hayes, left here on a special train at 11 o'clock for Johnstown, from where they will continue their trip westward. Abner McKinley, the President's brother, accompanied the party to Johnstown, and may go with it to Canton.

The President and Mrs. McKinley drove to the station with Abner McKinley and his daughter, Mabel. A large crowd gathered at the station to wave a good-bye, but after the President entered his car he did not again appear.

The President's visit has been a comparatively quiet one. There were but few callers until this morning, when the eagerness to embrace an opportunity was given rein, and a hundred persons gathered in front of the McKinley home for a handshake. Many men carried kodaks, with which to snap the Chief Executive.

The President evidently wished to avoid anything like a reception, and he sat on the side porch smoking. Coming to the front porch he shook hands with those who had gathered there. When the crowd had gone the President noticed sitting on a bench at the outer edge of the pavement two aged farmers, who had come in to see him. He beckoned to them, and met them half way down the steps for a handshake.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 29.—President McKinley passed through Pittsburg on his way from Somerset, Penn., to Cleveland at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. An immense crowd was at the station, and the President was enthusiastically greeted. The Pennsylvania hospital train was met at Greensburg, and the train bearing the Presidential party was stopped while he made an inspection of the hospital train and shook hands with the sick soldiers.

PRESIDENT TO BE HANNA'S GUEST.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Senator Hanna, who has been enjoying a few weeks' outing in the West, having gone by boat to Duluth and from there to the Yellowstone Park, will return to Cleveland Thursday evening.

President McKinley, who will arrive in Cleveland Tuesday for a few days' rest at the home of Col. Myron T. Herrick, it is understood, will be a guest at Senator Hanna's home before his departure from the city.

Cabinet Officers on a Vacation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29. — Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith has left Washington for a week's vacation. Secretary Bliss also is out of town, having gone to New York. He probably will spend the greater part of the ten days he is absent at his home in Oceanic, N. J.

DOWNS TALKS OF HIS MEN

Tells of Their Trouble to Get to Cuba and How They Fared There.

HIS POOR OPINION OF CUBANS

No Stomach for Fighting, but Drew Their Rations Regularly—Silent as to San Juan Incident—Gallant Capt. Rafferty.

Col. Wallace A. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment saw a number of callers last night at the Park Avenue Hotel, where he and Mrs. Downs are staying. He was in evidently good spirits over the enthusiastic reception given him and his command. He looked well, if a trifle thin, and said that he had stood the campaign better than some others, although he was in far from perfect health.

"I ate very little of the fruit in Cuba," said he, "only tasting a mango once. The fruit is a good thing to leave alone if you want to avoid fever."

Col. Downs expressed his belief that there should be a change in the rations given our soldiers in tropical countries. "We were served at first," said he, "with only bacon fat, hard tack, and coffee, and you know that in hot climates the stomach revolts against a continuous diet of fat. The system absolutely craves some acid. Canned pears, canned peaches, apricots, lemons, and supplies of that sort would be a godsend to men laboring under the conditions we faced. Why, when a lemon was given me at one time I jumped about four feet I was so glad to get it. I bit it in two and went into it just as if it was an orange. Good? Well, I tell you I don't know when I tasted anything so good."

Col. Downs spoke with enthusiastic recollection of the night the regiment broke camp at Tampa preparatory to its departure for Cuba. "There were some regulars down there," said he, "and they looked with a good deal of interest at the way our boys went through the job. They were very much pleased. It was a beautiful night. Camp was broken about 1:30 A. M., all the tents going down like one tent at the sound of the 'general.' I had received word that the regiment had to be aboard the transport by daybreak, or we would not go. In packing our baggage and supplies, which included fourteen days' field rations and ten days' travel rations, enough to fill a large-sized grocery store, I found I was just eighteen wagons short. So I sent out some of the officers of the regiment with orders to seize the first mule train they found, and one of them got in before long with twenty-five wagons.

"I got the regiment down to Port Tampa about 5 A. M. The men were packed in the cars like sardines, and when they got there they lay down to sleep under the cars, some of them pillowing their heads on the rails. It wasn't pleasant, but they were so worn out they couldn't stand it any longer. Then, after all, we could get no transport until 2 o'clock. I saw Col. Roosevelt down there and said to him: 'Hello, Roosevelt, have you got a transport for your men?' 'Yes,' said he, 'I've got the Yucatan.' 'Why, that's funny,' said I, 'for that's the very transport that's been assigned to me.' 'Well,' said Roosevelt, 'I've got her and I intend to keep possession of her.' 'All right,' I replied, and I went to the Quartermaster and asked him if he couldn't give me a transport that wasn't assigned to two or three different commands at one time. He said I could have the Vigilancia, but that she was fifteen miles out to sea at the time. Well, we finally got aboard the Vigilancia. We did not leave on her for Cuba until two or three days later.

"Our landing was made with small boats at Siboney. There the sick and well both had to eat hardtack and fat, and had coffee that was often green or not ground. After Santiago was taken, and they got their refrigerators up there, the men had fresh meat, and it was a delightful change. But then it was fresh meat right along, and nothing else. What the men needed was variety of some sort—vegetables, and so on. I was afraid that scurvy might break out. The men had to cook their own meals."

Would Not Discuss San Juan.

Col. Downs declined to discuss the action of his command at San Juan, feeling that whatever was said should come from other sources. It was evident, however, that he was proud of the conduct of his men, and felt that it would bear rigid investigation. He said that El Caney was a spot three miles to the right of San Juan, and, as it was said to be the seat of the water supply for Santiago, it was important to capture it. "A resident of Santiago told me later," said he, "that at one time the Cubans attacked El Caney, and shut off the water supply of the town for twenty days. Gen. Lawton's brigade was expected to take El Caney in about twenty minutes, but it took nine hours to do it."

Col. Downs said that he did not see the Cubans do any fighting. "They always drew their rations pretty regularly, I noticed," he continued. "The Spaniards fired on the Red Cross people, and also fired on the wounded, as well as killing the litter bearers. One American Surgeon was shot through the head while dressing a wound."

Col. Downs estimated the deaths in his regiment up to date at about 100, but said that Seventy-first men were constantly dying in different hospitals. "We got word," he added, "that one died in Santiago this morning. Some of the men may die a year from now as a result of the campaign. It is hard to estimate what our loss will finally be. The men are suffering from starvation and privation, and glory will not repay the loss of their health." Of the Seventy-first Regiment recruits, Col. Downs said that they were as fine a body of men as he ever saw and added, in reference to the troubles among them at Camp Black, that he would guarantee he could get along satisfactorily with the recruits if he had charge of them. "For one thing," said he, "they never had the articles of war read to them, something that should be done within a month of enlistment, and they didn't know how serious some of the things they did were. The way they turned in and helped our boys at Montauk Point was admirable."

The Colonel said that the reception given the regiment by the city was magnificent, and showed the boys just what New York thought of them and how she appreciated them. "It took me quite by surprise," said he. "I expected somewhat of a crowd out on Broadway, but nothing like the splendid ovation which we got." He added: "If I were placed to-morrow as I was at Santiago, I should do the same thing over again."

The Man Who Led the Charge.

"No man was more sought out after the parade yesterday than Capt. Rafferty, the man who led the charge up the shell-swept hill at San Juan. Capt. Rafferty is a most modest and unassuming man, but the soldiers under him were not slow to sound his praises.

"He doesn't show up much on dress parade," said one of them, "but I'll never forget as long as I live how he dashed up the hill at San Juan, yelling to the boys to come on, while the bullets were whizzing through the air and shells exploding in front and on every side of him. Men were mowed down right and left, but he didn't pay any more attention to those bullets and shells than if they were so many peanuts. It was his gallant courage that steadied the company. Why, a man couldn't show the white feather when such a man was leading."

Capt. Rafferty was cheered to the echo as he marched at the head of his company up the steps of the armory. Inside his friends and strangers vied with each other to shake his hand and do him honor.

SOLDIER INSANE IN HONOLULU.

Sailor Lost His Life While Trying to Save Him from Drowning.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A large quantity of mail was received to-day from Honolulu by relatives of members of the Twenty-fourth Separate Company, now Company I, First Regiment.

Harrison Bullock, Company C, Albany, is insane and under guard. He jumped overboard from the transport Charles Nelson en route to Honolulu. The ship was stopped and Bullock was rescued, but Seaman Charles Hill lost his life while endeavoring to save him.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Rev. Abraham Kuyper, D. D., LL. D., Free University, Amsterdam, Holland.

IMPERIAL—Charles F. Bishop, Buffalo; Gov. W. T. Thornton, New Mexico.

MANHATTAN—Judge J. H. Reed, Pittsburg, Penn.

MURRAY HILL—Charles A. Russell, Connecticut.

WALDORF—Senator Charles F. Manderson, Nebraska; Col. H. M. Boies, Scranton, Penn.; Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition.

SAN MARCOS GOES TO MONTAUK.

Transport Takes Number of Sick to Camp Wikoff—Worst Cases Landed at Governors Island.

The transport San Marcos, which arrived on Sunday from Key West with the Third Texas Volunteers and other sick soldiers, sailed for Camp Wikoff yesterday afternoon. During the morning about 100 men, the worst cases on the transport, were landed at Governors Island. Some were put in the hospital there and others were sent to the hospitals at Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton. A few men who were in a rather critical condition were sent to the New York Hospital. The men who were landed thought that they were very fortunate in being able to leave the ship, and they were watched rather enviously by those who had to remain on board.

Capt. Abner H. Merrill of the First Artillery went to the Army Building early in the morning to find out what he was to do with the men he had charge of. He talked with Col. Kimball, and later received instructions to take them to Camp Wikoff. While in the building a message was received from Washington over the long distance telephone asking that Capt. Merrill be found and put himself in communication with the War Department at Washington. Capt. Merrill happened to be in the building at the time, and he went to the wire and listened for some minutes. Judging by the flustered state the Captain was in when he rung off, his few minutes' talk was not a pleasant one, and he had rather a subdued air when he left the building.

He was asked what he had to say about the charges of harsh treatment made by some of the soldiers on the San Marcos, but declined to talk. He said he did not care what was said about him or what the charges were.

The San Marcos got under way soon after 3 o'clock, and as she steamed up the East River all vessels saluted. No answering salute was given from the transport, and the soldiers stood on the decks without making a sound. There were no cheers in response to those given on the other vessels.

WILL NOT ABANDON THE CAMP.

Wikoff Will Be Retained Until It Has Served Its Purpose.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It is said at the War Department that there is no truth in the report that Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, is to be abandoned either as a result of Secretary Alger's inspection or on any other account. Adjt. Gen. Corbin says the camp was established only as a place of temporary detention for the troops returning from the infected districts of Cuba in order to avoid the possibility of the introduction of yellow fever.

It was not intended as a permanent camp and will be abandoned when it has served the special purpose for which it was established. From present indications the camp will be maintained for several weeks yet. The troops there will be ordered to their home camps as soon as they are ready to move, or discharged from the service after a two months' furlough.

Secretary Alger will make another visit to the camp in a few days in order to meet the President there. He has telegraphed Gen. Wheeler, commanding the camp, that the President will probably arrive there Saturday next, but that his visit would be entirely informal, and that no display or ceremony is expected.

SPOILED SUPPLIES FOR TROOPS.

'Longshoremen Object to Handling Stuff Going to Camp Wikoff.

A lot of supplies were being loaded on board freight cars in Long Island City yesterday for the camp at Montauk. A large part of the goods were spoiled. According to men who transferred 1,923 bags of oats from lighters to cars at the foot of Third Street, the oats were useless and not worth the cost of handling them. They were so moldy and musty that no horse would eat them.

At the same dock 450 large cans of beef were being loaded into cars. Some of these had been burst open by rough handling and rough usage, and the meat in them spoiled, but they had to be loaded in with the rest. The stench from the spoiled cans made the 'longshoremen sick. The oats, and also the meat, it is said, have been to Cuba on the Vigilancia, and were unused and brought back.

Lighters in Newtown Creek were yesterday unloaling hay into freight cars. The hay, like the oats, was unfit to give to horses. It was musty and mildewed, and some of it which had been soaked continually was rotten. This hay had also been sent out on one of the troopships and brought back. The hay was covered with filth, and there was considerable objection on the part of the 'longshoremen at having to handle it, as they complained that it placed them in danger of contracting disease. They loaded the hay into cars, however, and it will go to Montauk.

NEWPORT SUCCORS THE TROOPS.

Nearly $4,000 Raised for Provisions to be Sent to Montauk.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—The committee consisting of Mrs. Charlotte Sorchan, Mrs. Emmeline Winthrop, and Fernando Yznaga, have issued a public card of thanks to Col. John Jacob Astor for transporting the provisions to Montauk Point Sunday for distribution among the First and Sixteenth United States Infantry Regiments, and to the following cottagers who contributed toward the purchase of nearly $4,000 worth of provisions:

Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gammell, Frank Lawrence, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Miss Lena Morton, Frank Pendleton, Fernando Yznaga, Barton Willing, H. McK. Twombly, Perry Belmont, Mrs. Keene, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Col. Astor, Harold Brown, Mrs. Calvin Brice, Miss Helen Brice, Miss Kate Brice, J. F. D. Lanier, Alfonso De Navarro, Ogden Mills, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Egerton Winthrop, Miss Fair, Hollis Hunnewell, George von L. Meyer, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, William R. Travers, Mortimer Brooks, Frederic Bronson, and Centre Hitchcock.

The committee also thank F. P. Garretson for his zeal and efficient aid and personal contributions.

Steamer Shinnecock Chartered.

The negotiations on the part of the Deputy Quartermaster General resulted in his chartering the steamer Shinnecock of the New York and Montauk Steamboat Company. She has 400 berths, and in her large saloons cots can be arranged for as many more. The steamer is chartered for fifteen days at a rental of $1,000 a day, and will begin her trips to Montauk Point to-day. The Shinnecock is a steel steamer 240 feet long, and it will take her over ten hours to make the trip between this city and Montauk Point. Soldiers, sick, convalescent, or well, will be more comfortable in making the journey on her from Camp Wikoff to this city than if they came in a train.

Denies There Is Lack of Food.

Col. Woodruff, Chief Purchasing Commissary of the New York depot, says that the report that there is lack of food at Camp Wikoff is not true. "There is an abundance of food at the camp," he said yesterday. "Only this morning I received a telegram telling me not to send any more ice, as they have plenty."

HAD YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD.

Battalion of Regulars Who Arrived at Santiago on the Knickerbocker Quarantined in Hospital.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 29.—A whole battalion of the Fifth Regulars brought by the Knickerbocker from Tampa has been placed in the hospital vacated by the Spaniards, five cases of yellow fever having appeared among the men. The Knickerbocker has been quarantined.

She touched at a small Cuban port on her way from the United States and was not inspected at Tampa.

The Biggest Bicycle in the World.

A German has just completed a bicycle that has one wheel nine feet in diameter. Two people ride it—one on each side of the monster wheel. It runs as easily as a smaller bicycle because of its scientific construction. The scientific formula of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the reason of its great virtues in making the weak strong, and in curing most of the every-day ailments of men and women. If your health is poor, try a bottle.

THE SIXTY-NINTH VICTIMS

About Fifteen Members Left in a Hospital in Birmingham.

TWO BODIES ARE COMING HOME

Sergt. Frank Glennen and Private Farley of Company G, Who Were Killed, Were Cousins.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 29.—The total death list from last night's accident on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in which a train bearing six companies of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment was wrecked, remains at two—Private Peter Farley and Quartermaster Sergeant Frank Glennen, both of Company G. The two men were cousins.

Twelve of the twenty-seven men injured in the wreck at Hughes's Switch, ten miles from this city, left for Huntsville this morning, their wounds being of a minor character. The following are in Wilson & Brown's Infirmary:

Sergt. J. J. MANNING, back sprained and scalp wound.

Private THOMAS J. SKELLY, elbow and side hurt.

Private M. J. VAUGHAN, thigh bruised.

Private M. DORAN, knee and ankle cut.

Private N. G. DONAHOO, back sprained and leg bruised.

Private CHARLES LEWIS, bruised.

Private THOMAS KILCLINE, laceration of thigh and forearm.

Private JOHN SHERLOCK, general muscular soreness.

Private THOMAS McMAHON, bruise of right side.

Private GEORGE NOON, left side bruised.

Private TIMOTHY CROWLEY, general muscular soreness.

Private THOMAS LANE, sprained back.

All of the above belong to Company E.

Corp. W. T. GORDON, Company G, right knee sprained.

Private MICHAEL O'CONNELL, fractured rib.

Wagoner PATRICK REILLY, sprain, and Sergt. J. J. MANNING of Company E, who was at one time reported dead, will recover, it is thought. He is much better to-night.

The injuries of the others, while painful, are not of a serious character. The men are receiving splendid attention and ministrations from two local priests. Many of them will be able to join their company in a few days.

The bodies of Private Peter Farley and Sergt. Frank Glennen, who were killed, were shipped to New York over the Southern Railroad this afternoon. Responsibility for the accident has not been fixed. The soldiers still blame Engineer Pettit for running fast.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 29.—The last section of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, arrived at Camp Wheeler at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from Fernandina, Fla. The men were exhausted from the trying incident near Birmingham last night, and they did not wait for taps to take some rest. The men brought here from the wreck at Newcastle were taken to the corps' district hospital this afternoon, and are receiving every attention possible to bestow.

None of them are considered dangerously wounded. Father Daily went out to-night to visit the wounded boys, and gave them spiritual aid and comfort.

The men are indignant about the wreck. They say the speed was entirely beyond what ordinary safety dictated and that they were sacrificed through carelessness and indifference to their safety.

The men went into camp this afternoon, two miles west of the city, in McCalley's Grove. It is a lovely spot, and is furnished with pure spring water from the city water works.

Col. Duffy, commanding, is delighted with the location of the camp, and expresses the hope that the sick list will materially decrease in a few days.

A telegram from Fernandina to-night announces the death of Nicholas Duffey of Company B.

Sergt. Frank P. Glennen.

Frank P. Glennen was the Quartermaster Sergeant of his company. Glennen was appointed Court Officer by former Recorder Smyth, and officiated in that capacity for a long time in Part IV. of General Sessions. He was thirty-two years of age, and lived with his mother at 381 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Lately Glennen was a private secretary or clerk to John F. Carroll, the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. Glennen was versed in the routine of General Sessions matters. He was for a long time a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and was one of the first to volunteer when the call for troops was made.

Peter Farley.

Peter Farley's home was at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue. He war a clerk in the establishment of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, on Vestry Street. Both victims of the railroad accident were very popular with the members of the regiment. Glennen leaves four sisters, two brothers, and his parents. He was President of the Claremont Boat Club and a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. He attended St. Joseph's Church, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He was a nephew of Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and a cousin of the Captain of his own company.

WELCOME TO CAPT. CHANLER.

His Neighbors at Barrytown Serenade Him and He Makes a Speech on the War.

BARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Over a thousand people from the country surrounding Rokeby, in Dutchess County, the home of Capt. William Astor Chanler, at this place, marched to the big mansion among the trees to-night, headed by a brass band, and cheered themselves hoarse when Capt. Chanler appeared on the piazza. The Chairman of the meeting, whose name is Daniel O'Connell, created wild cheering by referring to Capt. Chanler's African explorations, his success in politics, and all his other successes as being mere incidents compared to the one fact that he comes back to his old friends a hero of Santiago.

An address of welcome was made by Luther L. Stillman of Red Hook, and Capt. Chanler responded as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I would hardly have the temerity to do more than thank you for this splendid and hearty welcome you have extended to me on my return to this my home did I not fully realize that the warmth of your greeting to me is inspired not by the little work I may have accomplished in Cuba, but by a feeling of gratitude and appreciation for the work achieved and the grand ends gained by the whole American Nation as represented by the army and navy in this war with Spain.

"As you probably know, I am still in the army, and that being the case you will not expect from me a long account of the victories we have gained or the suffering we have undergone. It is more in line for a soldier's duty to act and not talk. But there is nothing to hinder me from assuring you that you have every right to be proud of the glorious and almost immeasurable result of this war and results achieved by people of your own flesh and blood, and results in which you have every right to profit as in the achievement of them you had a great and appreciable share.

"It was the consciousness which our soldiers felt that their loved ones at home were thinking of them, praying for them, and appreciating their every effort that renewed their arms and strengthened their spirit, and every one of us who had the honor of taking a part, no matter how humble, in this war, feels fully rewarded for what he has undergone by the hearty appreciation which has greeted him on his return home, and whatever the results of the war in respect to the increase of our territory or in the position which it will enable us to occupy among the nations of the earth, one result which above all stands forth, achieved now and forever, is this—that from henceforth we are one Nation. There is no longer a North, nor a South, an East, nor a West, but one great Commonwealth, inspired by this divine thought: Love for the land which bore us, loyalty to the flag which waves above us all."

Lewis S. Chanler, Capt. Chanler's brother, made an address, and Richard E. Connell greeted Capt. Chanler on behalf of Dutchess County. The throng sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" under the trees and enjoyed the well-known hospitality of the Chanlers on the lawn in the moonlight. The heartiest cheering of the night was when Mr. Stillman referred to Miss Margaret Chanler, the Red Cross heroine in Puerto Rico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Coyle & Richardson, Charleston, S. C.; J. L. Richardson, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Hibben, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; H. W. Schashki, linen and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Pardridge & Netcher, Chicago, Ill.; M. Malley, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Selig & Reed, Freeport, Ill.; W. Selig, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Friedman, N. & M., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss Kelly, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; W. L. Starkweather, dry goods and cloaks; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. R. Marion, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.

Zollars & Co., Canton, Ohio; D. Zollars, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. H. Morton, ladies' and infants' wear; 104 Worth Street.

Beadell & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. Beadell, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Knollenberg, G. H., Co., Richmond, Ind.; G. H. Knollenberg, dry goods; J. F. Hassemeir, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss S. Spendlove, ladies' and infants' wear, 66 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. W. Nevin, furnishing goods; J. F. Ross, notions and fancy goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. E. Smith, furnishing goods, 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Daglish, dress goods; C. Dunn, domestics; 335 Broadway.

Frederickson & McLane, Laporte, Ind.; H. C. Frederickson, dry goods; G. McLane, notions; Hotel Albert.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss A. Hickey, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Coyne, jewelry; Mrs. Nelson, corsets; 450 Broome St.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Breese, laces; 57 White Street.

Hengerer, William, Co., The, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Van Slyke, hosiery; W. S. Robbins, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. O'Farrell, silks and velvets; 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; William Donald, ribbons; 115 Worth Street.

Cleland, Simpson, & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; D. E. Taylor, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. K. Bigelow, dress goods and silks; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Truell, B., & Co., Lawrence, Mass.; L. A. Taylor, dry goods; B. Truell, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sager Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. P. Sager, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Small, William, & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; L. Vanderschmidt, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; St. Cloud Hotel.

Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. L. Breithaupt, cloaks, suits, linings, ladies' and infants' wear; 81 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Onell, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; Miss L. Hallinan, laces and embroideries; F. W. Pickert, house furnishing goods; J. D. Chandler, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Wright, I. D., Ionia, Mich.; notions and furnishing goods; G. A. Wright, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Ballantine, A. R., Port Huron, Mich.; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Cash & Currie, Key West, Fla.; W. Currie, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Thirkheld, E. B., Son, & Co., Franklin, Ohio; E. B. Thirkheld, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Cincinnati Woolen Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Grever, woolens; J. T. Grever, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

Nugent, E. B., Louisville, Ky.; E. J. Nugent, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Bitterman Brothers, Evansville, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Bitterman, jewelry; Union Square Hotel.

Jencks, J., & Co., Sand Beach, Mich.; H. S. Worden, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Hesser, A. H., Macon, Ga.; dry goods; 5 East Twenty-seventh Street.

Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.; Earle Cook, surgical dressing.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Goodman, dry goods and silks; Gerard Hotel; William Loveman, millinery; Colonnade Hotel.

Green & Bentley Drug Company, Oskaloosa, Iowa; N. G. Bentley, drugs; Hotel Albert.

Kirtland, F. W., & Co., Plymouth, Ohio; F. W. Kirtland, drugs; Forty-second Street and Broadway.

Howard, Nettie C., Jackson, Mich.; millinery; 39 East Twenty-first Street.

Slaughter, T. J., Liberty, Mo.; dry goods and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kingsbury, R. S., Xenia, Ohio; clothing, &c.; Hoffman House.

Traxler & Weslon, Anderson, Ind.; Louis Traxler, dry goods, cloaks, and millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Kessler Brothers, Macon, Ga.; J. Kessler, dry goods; 2 Bond Street.

Lowenberg, L., Columbus, Ga.; Miss Belah Lamon, dry goods and millinery.

Anderson, G. W., & Son, Portsmouth, Ohio; William B. Anderson, dry goods; 200 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Young, Mrs. S. M., Bellefontaine, Ohio; Mrs. S. M. Young, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Hayes, John C., Newport, Ark.; dry goods and millinery; 35 West Tenth Street.

Friedman & Co., Springfield, Ohio; W. J. Friedman, dry goods and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Efraymson, J., & Son, Indianapolis, Ind.; Jacob Efraymson, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Fair, The, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles H. Robinson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rosenheim & Abrahams, Nashville, Tenn.; Joseph Rosenheim, carpets and cloaks; Gerlach Hotel.

Piper, William, & Son, Sidney, Ohio; William Piper, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Glick, E., Bowling Green, Ky.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Schmidt, M. C., Milwaukee, Wis.; Celestine Schmidt, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Henrietta Skirt Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Louis Rosenbaum; Hotel Belvedere.

Solomon, S., & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; S. Solomon, clothing; Hotel Belvedere.

Lowenstein, Max, Moberly, Mo.; clothing and furnishing goods; 851 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. E. Butler, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Pixley, A., West Salem, Ill.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ware, R. C., Plainview, Texas; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goodson & Co., Morristown, Tenn.; J. F. Goodson, wholesale groceries; Colonnade Hotel.

Kantrowitz Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. J. Kantrowitz, clothing.

Stern, M., Little Rock, Ark., dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Frank Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Theodore Frank, dry goods; 447 Broadway.

Appel, Louis, Louisville, Ky., gentlemen's furnishings.

Segil Brothers, Cripple Creek, Col.; S. Segil, cloaks and furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Efraymonson, J., & Son, Indianapolis, Ind.; Louis Efraymonson, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Ormiston, A. J., Oil City, Penn., stationer; 49 West Sixteenth Street.

Helberg, J., & Co., Spokane, Washington; John Helberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Wright, A. S., Ionia, Mich.; A. Wright, dry goods; G. A. Wright, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Yost, John L., Cassopolis, Mich., clothing, Broadway Central Hotel.

Gootz, John, Cleveland, Ohio; G. Seger, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; F. N. Wright, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Metropole.

Farlinger, A. W., Atlanta, Ga., grocer; Hotel Gerlach.

Booth & Glover, Hamby, Ky.; W. E. Booth, general merchandise and millinery.

Hengemihle, August, Baltimore, Md., house furnishings.

Jacoby & Co., Mammoth Springs, Ky.; M. Jacoby; Broadway Central Hotel.

McLeod & Jacobson, Paragold, Ark.; Joe Jacobson; Broadway Central Hotel.

Riordon, J., & Co., Springfield, Ill.; John W. Riordon, dry goods.

Alexander & Spahn, Xenia, Ohio; O. A. Spahn, goods and carpets; Grand Hotel.

Field Twine & Cordage Company, Xenia, Ohio; H. C. Armstrong, cordage; Grand Hotel.

Friedman, M. E., Tawas City, Mich., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hassimer, J. C., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. C. Hassimer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

St. Louis Pants Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Katz, trouserings; Hoffman House.

Park, A. B., Adrian, Mich., dry goods and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hume, Ellen C. P., Chicago, Ill., millinery; Hotel Everett.

Morse, F. E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Clarke, diamonds; Hotel Everett.

Mix, E., Dorotham, Ala., jeweler.

Sharp, J. B., & Son, Forsyth, Ga.; Cyrus Sharp, Jr., dry goods and clothing; 30 West Thirty-second Street.

Chinn & Todd, Lexington, Ky.; A. B. Chinn, dry goods; A. C. Chinn, dry goods; 1,242 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Shortress, F. E., Traer, Iowa; jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Connell, A. S. M., Adrian, Mich.; dry goods and clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Imperoium, The, Urbana, Ohio; Miss Margaret Grady, millinery; 24 West Nineteenth Street.

O'Halloran, D., St. Paul, Minn.; M. A. Becker, books and church goods; 500 West Fifteenth Street.

Koehler, H. F., & Brother, Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Mingrave and H. T. Koehler, wall paper; Hotel Cadillac.

Taylor, W. K., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; dry goods; 210 West Fourth Street.

Oldach, J. F., North East, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Southwick & Ackerman, North East, Penn.; R. B. Southwick, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Inman, J. E., & Co., Lake City, Fla.; J. E. Inman, general merchandise; St. George Hotel.

De Foe, J. V., & Son, Adrian, Mich.; H. S. De Foe, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Parisian Cloak Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; Joseph Goldstein, cloaks and dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Rosenheim & Abrahams, Nashville, Tenn.; George Rosenheim, carpets and cloaks; Hotel Gerlach.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. E. Green, rugs; E. K. Bennett, millinery and ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street.

Dreyfuss, S., Louisville, Ky., millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Henderson & Co., Braxton, Ga.; J. A. Henderson, general merchandise; Jefferson Hotel.

Carter, L., Odurn, Ga.; naval stores and merchandise; Jefferson Hotel.

Miller & Barley, Marion, Ind.; Lizzie Williams, cloaks and suits; 58 South Washington Square.

Klein, H. C., Muncie, Ind.; C. C. Klein, jeweler.

Klein, H. C., Crawfordsville, Ind.; jeweler; Sturtevant House.

Fashion Bazar, Waco, Texas; L. E. McDonnell, millinery; 116 East Twenty-fifth Street.

Pincell, J. D., Lexington, Ky.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Purcell & Bradgon, Portsmouth, Ohio; L. W. Bradgon, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Guerney, M., & Son, Oneonta, N. Y.; E. J. Gurney, dry goods; J. R. Blakall, notions; Hotel Albert.

Kugle Brothers, Sandusky, Ohio; B. Kugel, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Carroll, C. H., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. H. Carroll, dry goods; W. Beadle, silks; Hotel Albert.

Heyman, G., Carlisle, Ky., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Crosby, William, & Co., Topeka, Kan.; William Crosby, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Gutman, toilet articles; Miss Kramer, dry goods; 79 Grand Street; Grand Hotel.

Jones, W. E., Raleigh, N. C., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Newmark, M., Salem, Mass., notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ballon, F. M., Boone, Iowa, dry goods; A. Schwin, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Taylor, Woolfender & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. A. McDonald, dress goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rogowski, William, Chatham, N. Y., millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. L. Rauh, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 636 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; G. F. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Purcell & Thompson, Paducah, Ky.; G. W. Thompson, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Purcell, J. D., Lexington, Ky.; notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Thomas, domestics; Grand Hotel.

Katz Brothers, Honesdale, Penn.; J. Katz, clothing; J. F. Katz, clothing; Hotel Albert.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, domestics, cloaks, and shawls; 335 Broadway.

Anderson, George, & Sons, Portsmouth, Ohio; S. W. Anderson, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; J. S. McAnulty, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Painter, F., Marion, Va., general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Francis, W. P., Marion, Va., general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sharpenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; Thomas H. A. Ford, department store; Hotel Cadillac.

Caugle, J. V., Elburn, Ill., dry goods; Morris Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

Ronke, Alfred, Lansing, Mich., general merchandise.

Rogers, J., Comanche, Texas, general merchandise.

Newburg, J., Comanche, Texas, general merchandise.

McHenry, James, Cleveland, Ohio; Emma Hagan, clothing; Emma Eckstein, clothing; Mary Stokes, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lilies Cigar Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Isaac Goldberg, cigars.

Lilliputian Bazaar, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Susie Stephens, ladies' and children's furnishings; Hotel St. Denis.

Florsheim Brothers Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; H. Florsheim, dry goods and notions; 77 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Biermeister Brothers & Company, Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods and linings; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Connett, J. W., & Sons, Madison, Ind.; J. W. Connett, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, L. H., Jackson, Mich.; W. B. Field, notions and laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, dry goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hamburger Brothers & Company, Baltimore, Md.; Leon Hamburger, woolens; Louis Hamburger, woolens; 714 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; piece goods and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Williams, domestics and linens; 335 Broadway.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. N. Miller, silks; Miss Robertson, art goods; M. Benson, carpets and upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Gross, A., Cumberland, Md., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Brothers, Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Wallace Brothers Company, Statesville, N. C.; D. Wallace, Jr., dry goods; 280 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Gravestock, fancy goods; 450 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Landon, laces and embroideries; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bohm Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. J. Bohm, hosiery, linens, and furnishing goods; 171 West Broadway; Holland House.

Mohr Brothers, Savannah, Ga.; L. Mohr, dry goods; 48 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga., notions and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Oppenheimer & Steiner, Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, cotton underwear, laces, silks, and velvets; Hotel Vendome.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; J. J. Hughes, dry goods and notions; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Anna M. Smith, notions, fancy goods, toys, millinery ladies' and infants' wear; Miss M. Power, laces and embroideries; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Carroll & Co., Newark, Ohio; J. J. Carroll, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sweet, Charles, Ypsilanti, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. Drummond, domestics and linens; W. E. Butler, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 224 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hardy, W. D., Muskegon, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

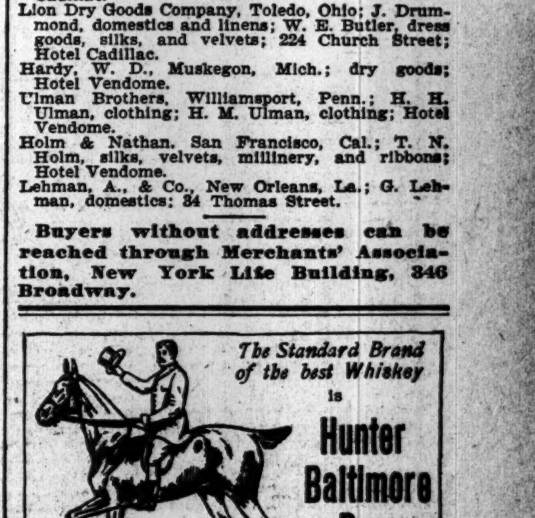
Ulman Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; H. H. Ulman, clothing; H. M. Ulman, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Holm & Nathan, San Francisco, Cal.; T. N. Holm, silks, velvets, millinery, and ribbons; Hotel Vendome.

Lehman, A., & Co., New Orleans, La.; G. Lehman, domestics; 34 Thomas Street.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

GORHAM
SILVERSMITHS
TRADE MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane



The Standard Brand of the best Whiskey
Hunter Baltimore Rye
TRADE MARK
10 Years Old.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
SPECIAL COSTUMERS
(All in woods)
$1.00
45 West 23d Street.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

We are making a specialty of our Summer Glove
ROSEMARIE
In Grays and Tans at $1 per pair.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.

Blackheads, Liver Spots, Moth, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Eczema treated by the JOHN H. WOODBURY Institute, 127 West 42d St., New York. Twenty-six years' practical experience. Consultation free. Send for book on Skin Diseases.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

Wanamaker's

And Paris

IF advertising space cost less we would quote freely from a letter just at hand containing an impromptu study of our store by an American just here from Paris—a sort of French-American who imagined that Paris was the whole world of art and fashion.

Being a close observer he was astounded to find in our Broadway windows costumes and wraps that Paris had just accepted as the latest touch of grace in Women's Dress. The coachman's style in "My Lady's" costume.

A collection of photographs of the important pieces of statuary and paintings from the last Salon, and original pictures that have won medals in the Salon of past years. Other things, the Japanese collection, for instance, caused surprise, and in his letter he exclaims, "Why go to Paris for anything we need?"

All this is old news to New York people, but it took the French conceit out of our globe-trotting friend and made him a better American.

Summer Dresses at Quarter Prices SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. off. Incentive enough to buy for next Summer's needs though there's wearing-time yet to come this season. Every Summer dress of lawn, organdie, linen, duck and crash goes into this offering. One month ago their prices were cut in half. Another halving of price to-day, which brings:

Dresses that were $30, and then $15, down to $7.50.
Dresses that were $20, then $10, down to $5.
Dresses that were $15, then $7.50, down to $3.75.

Some of the prettiest styles of the season, and in good condition. Ready this morning, but selling is bound to be lively. Be prompt.

Second floor, Broadway.

Heavy Curtains MONEY losing goes on with all the small lots in our Upholstery stock. The best things become fragmentary quickest. It is a credit and not a disgrace when goods reach the small lot condition.

This concerns eighty-six pairs *Cotton Tapestry Curtains*, ten styles, several colors to each style.

Prices were	$3.50	$5, $4.50	$6.75, $6.50	$8, $7.50	$8.25 $9.50
Are	$2.50	$3.50	$4.50	$6	$6

Also some self-colored figured chenille curtains that go from $7.50 to $5, and others, cotton Derby, from $7.50 to $4.50.

Third floor.

Framed Pictures TWO small lots of etchings and artotypes. Etchings in gilt frames 14x28 in., all landscapes. Artotypes in green and gilt frames, figures and landscapes. Both lots at $1.50 each picture—have been $2.25 and $3. Seventy-five subjects.

Fifth floor.

Bargains in Best Literature STANDARD titles all, selected for their high place in English literature. Books that all need and every intelligent person should have. The line offered herein is pocket size, cloth bound, silver stamped, good paper, clear type, 10c. a volume, by mail 15c.

The Reveries of a Bachelor. Ik. Marvel.
Lays of Ancient Rome. Lord Macaulay.
Cranford. Mrs. Gaskell. Dream Life. Ik. Marvel.
Essays of Elia. Charles Lamb.
Vicar of Wakefield. Oliver Goldsmith.
Paul and Virginia. Bernardin de St. Pierre.
Story of an African Farm. Olive Schreiner.
Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers. Wm. E. Aytoun.
Lucile. Owen Meredith. St. Mark's Rest. Ruskin
The Idylls of the King. Lord Tennyson.
The Pleasures of Life. Sir John Lubbock.
Mornings in Florence. John Ruskin.
Rab and His Friends. Dr. John Brown.
Lalla Rookh. Thomas Moore.
Tales from Shakespeare. Charles Lamb. 2 vols.
Queen of the Air. John Ruskin.
The Mill on the Floss. George Eliot. 2 vols.
Romola. George Eliot. 2 vols.
Ethics of the Dust. John Ruskin.
Last Essays of Elia. Charles Lamb.
Vanity Fair. W. M. Thackeray. 2 vols.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Lord Byron.
Representative Men. R. W. Emerson.
Confessions of an English Opium Eater. De Quincey.
Crown of Wild Olives. John Ruskin.
Uncle Tom's Cabin. Harriet B. Stowe.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CUBANS HONOR SAILOR MEEK.

A Check for $100 Sent to the Father of the First Seaman Killed in the War.

FREMONT, Ohio, Aug. 29.—John Meek of this county, father of George B. Meek, who was killed on the torpedo boat Winslow at Cardenas, May 11, has received a letter and check for $100. The letter goes to show that young Meek was the first American-born sailor killed in the Cuban war. The letter received by Mr. Meek reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1898.

John Meek, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Some months ago a Cuban gentleman, who signs himself Cambreada, from the City of Mexico, sent Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma of New York an order for $100, to be given to the wife, children, or parents of the first American-born sailor who should die in the war to free Cuba. I have just now been informed that your son, George B. Meek, fireman of the first class, on board the torpedo boat Winslow, was the first hero to shed his blood for the independence of our unfortunate and downtrodden people.

I beg to inclose to you the check intrusted to my care, being a proof of the gratitude of the Cubans for their friends and allies—the Americans. Please acknowledge the receipt of the same in duplicate. Yours very respectfully,

GONZALO DE QUESADA,
Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Cuba.

The check is dated May 17 and is drawn on the Bank of America, to the order of Tomas Estrada Palma, and is signed Maitland, Coppell & Co. On the reverse side is indorsed:

"Pay to the order of Gonzalo de Quesada.
"Tomas Estrada Palma."

Meek has not as yet had the check cashed and has already been offered much more than its face value by parties who want it as a souvenir of the war.

Private Gorman's Suicide.

FORT ADAMS, NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—Private Peter J. Gorman of Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, who cut his throat, died at 4 o'clock to-day.

SICK VOLUNTEERS ARRIVE

Hospital Trains Bring Members of Ninth and Fourteenth New York from Camp Thomas.

MANY HARDLY RECOGNIZABLE

Friends and Relatives Meet the Men at Jersey City and Take Them to Their Homes—Bitter Complaints of Treatment Received.

A hospital train of two Pullman cars arrived in Jersey City at 7:20 yesterday morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad. There were forty sick men in the cars, all members of the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, on furlough from Camp Thomas to recuperate.

The sick included G. B. Christ, C. Berthorth, Company A; Charles C. Squies, Company B; C. B. Delaney, L. T. Mitchell, Company C; T. Conselman, James Glasey, Company D; Harvey G. Petersen, Franklin Just, Robert Gustafson, Company G; Hans Brees, A. W. Gay, L. O. Elher, Hugh Moreghan, Joseph J. Fox, Charles Meader, Company H; E. P. Seafood, Thomas Rome, W. Cassidy, G. J. Doody, Company I; Peter Wine, Company J, John Taylor, C. P. Nelan, D. H. Pierce, John J. McDonald, Arthur Earl, John Taylor, Company K; E. V. Murtagh, A. Armstrong, Company L, and Hugh G. Weslew, Joseph F. Pierce, J. J. Lynch, J. J. Madden, Company M.

Relatives and friends of the soldiers were waiting to receive them. There were many carriages on hand, and some of the men were transferred to them, to be taken to their homes. Those who were not able to walk were put in roller chairs and taken from the cars to carriages on them. A number of the boys were so weak and emaciated that they were hardly recognized by their friends and relatives. The men who were well enough to walk complained bitterly of the treatment they received at Camp Thomas. None blamed their own officers, but condemned those higher in authority.

Fifty sick and convalescent soldiers of the Ninth New York Volunteers arrived at 2:10 P. M. from Camp Thomas, by way of Louisville, and found many friends waiting for them. About a dozen of them were too weak to walk, and the railroad officials procured the chairs which had been used by the Fourteenth Regiment sick in the morning, in which the weakest were wheeled to carriages. All looked yellow, thin-faced, and weak, and some of those who walked were so weak they could hardly stand. Their stories of hardship and sickness were similar to those told by the other soldiers who have returned from Chickamauga. They came in two Pullman sleepers.

THE RED CROSS BRINGS SICK.

Patients from Montauk Are Taken to Hospitals on Staten Island and in This City.

The yacht Red Cross arrived at Quarantine early yesterday morning from Camp Wikoff with several patients for hospitals on Staten Island and in this city. Eleven of the men were taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, S. I. The Red Cross went to the Tompkinsville Ferry slip, at the foot of Arietta Street, where the men were landed and taken in ambulances to the hospital.

The men who were landed on Staten Island were: C. H. Zimmerman, Company B, Twelfth Infantry; Aubrey Marchand, Hospital Corps, Eighth Ohio; F. S. Swanshen, Second Massachusetts; Joseph Kanawha, Company D, Twentieth Infantry; W. L. White, Company —, Sixteenth Infantry; Dr. James B. Deveaux, Acting Assistant Surgeon, Third Infantry; Lee H. Ackerman, Company A, Twentieth Infantry; James G. Silverman, Company C, Fourth Infantry; W. H. Fanughy, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, and L. C. McMahon, Second Cavalry. They were ill with typhoid and typhoid malaria.

Four soldiers, who were sick, but not confined to the hospital at Camp Wikoff, obtained furloughs Sunday, and yesterday morning, with permission of the Captain, also returned on the yacht Red Cross, and went to Roosevelt Hospital. They were: George T. Crusius of Montgomery, Ala., and Jesse Walters of Phoenix, Ariz., members of Troop K, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Garfield Hughes of Albuquerque, New Mexico, Troop F, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, and William Ricketts of Phoenix, Ariz., Troop C, First United States Volunteer Cavalry. The men were put ashore at the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street, where they were met by an ambulance, and taken to the hospital. They are sick with typhoid and typhoid malaria, but are not in a dangerous condition.

Two other men, John T. Carroll of Hillsboro, Texas, private, Troop K, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, and John J. Fine, private, Company L, Seventy-first Regiment, went to Roosevelt Hospital ill with fever. Carroll went from the Grand Hotel, and Fine from the Hotel Majestic. All the men were reported as doing well last evening. There are now about thirty soldiers in Roosevelt Hospital, and generally speaking there has been a marked improvement in their condition. Fifteen more will be brought to the hospital from Montauk on the Red Cross to-morrow morning.

Hospital Arrangements Made.

Col. Byrne, Chief Surgeon of the Department of the East, was at the Army Building yesterday and said that he had secured accommodations for 400 sick men at the different hospitals in the city. Transports that arrive now with sick or wounded soldiers can land them here, and the men will be well cared for. The Governors Island hospital, and the hospitals at the forts, are all full.

Will Disinfect Cars in Jersey City.

Health Inspector Benjamin of Jersey City yesterday ordered that all railroad cars coming from Southern camps should be disinfected as soon as they arrived. He also directed that the Pennsylvania freight yard should be thoroughly cleaned and all refuse burned immediately after the departure of each body of troops that remained in the yard over night. Inspector Benjamin said that, as typhoid fever was only infectious, and not contagious, he apprehended no serious danger, but he thought it wise to be on the safe side.

TRAIN FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE SICK.

The Governor's Council Decides to Bring Home Suffering Soldiers.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 29.—Nashua is deeply stirred over the arrival home of Councilor Cummings, who was sent to Chickamauga to look after the interests of the New Hampshire soldiers there stricken with fever. Mr. Cummings was ordered to return by the physicians, and, although seriously ill, he has succeeded in communicating to Gov. Ramsdell the condition of the men when he left, and urges the Executive to ask for the removal of the sick men to new quarters.

The information prompted Gov. Ramsdell to call a special meeting of his Council to-day, to which he also invited the officers of the Soldiers' Aid Society. This recommendation of Councilor Cummings was fully considered, but a different plan, and one which met with unanimous approval, was adopted. It was to make up a train in New Hampshire, fit it up with mattresses, cots, medicines, and all other necessary appliances for a hospital train, and send it, under the personal direction of Dr. Conn, with a staff of four New Hampshire physicians, to Chickamauga, to bring home the sick men from this State.

The details of this plan will be arranged as soon as possible, and it is thought the train can be made ready for a start some time this week.

THE SOLACE REACHES BOSTON.

Seventy-four Sick Soldiers and Marines on the Hospital Ship.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The United States hospital ship Solace, having on board seventy-four soldiers and marines, arrived off the navy yard at about 11 o'clock this forenoon from Santiago.

As soon as the vessel reached her berth Capt. Dunlap went ashore to pay his respects to Commander Rowland, commandant at the navy yard. Capt. Dunlap stated that no one had died on the passage from Guantanamo, and that he had a clean bill of health from the quarantine officials in Boston Harbor. Arrangements were made at once to have the sick taken to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea. The majority of the men are convalescents. They stood the sea voyage well, and all agreed that they had experienced absolutely nothing to complain of in the way of food and treatment.

The Solace also brought to this city Chief Engineers Andrade and Edwards, together with eleven naval cadets, who have been stationed on the warships during the war. The cadets will return to Annapolis when the Naval Academy reopens.

ASKS THE PRESIDENT TO ACT.

Mrs. Darling Demands that Something Be Done Quickly to Relieve Suffering and Stricken Soldiers.

The following letter has been sent to President McKinley by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Founder General of the Columbian Daughters' Auxiliary League:

To the President of the United States:

The women of our country have demonstrated their patriotism, and now the time has come when they will demonstrate their power, for the cry of David and Rachel is heard from lake and gulf and over both oceans, and revolt and revolution will follow with a force only known through woman's influence, and when women are aroused Governments are in danger. I am receiving hundreds of letters pleading that the societies act for the martyrs of '98. The cry "Come home!" is everywhere heard, and to each I reply, "To desert under the conditions that confront our army is not a crime," and the deserters will be defended by the women of our home and country.

As Founder General of the Societies of Daughters, I was implored to act for peace before the accursed hour of war was upon us. I wrote to you begging your power to secure arbitration, but war was forced by the report of Gen. Lee and the Senatorial Commissioners, Thurston, Proctor, and Gallinger, while the words of truth and warning uttered by Mr. Phelps were regarded as treason by the pulpit and press of our country through prejudice. Our boys, the pride of our Nation, rushed to arms without asking why, and their reward is starvation and death, but not dishonor. I know for a fact the suffering of the heroes and martyrs of this unjust war. My three nephews are victims—one a wreck from fever, one a stricken, suffering man through dirt and starvation at Chickamauga, and another a hero of San Juan, a Corporal of the gallant Seventy-first, sent home on the Grande Duchesse, is dying of fever at Montauk, his last appeal for help a pathetic cry to reach the Mothers of Calvary. "I am ragged, my shoes are gone, I have no hat, I am hungry."

Where will patriots be found should another war come upon us after this terrible crime of our Nation in the name of humanity? I have and do believe in your honor and integrity of purpose. So do most of our people. But the time is limited in view of these terrible calamities, and the head of the Government must act or a greater war will be the destiny of our country. Do not be deceived, but listen to the voice of public opinion—usually the voice of God—and ask where shall humanity be found? Act without fear or favor and the world will applaud, but any yielding for patronage or policy at this critical hour should wipe our country from the face of the earth, as another Sodom and Gomorrah, foisting upon our people a great National crime. In the name of humanity, FLORA ADAMS DARLING,

Founder General, D. A. R., D. R., U. S. D., 1812, Columbian Daughters of America.

GEN. STERNBERG'S DEFENSE.

The Surgeon General Declares He Has Never Been Hostile to the Red Cross Society.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Surgeon General Sternberg gave out a statement to-day regarding the relations between the Medical Corps of the army and the American National Red Cross Society. The chief purpose of the statement appears to be in defense of the Surgeon General against the repeated charges in the newspapers that he is hostile to the Red Cross Society and has refused to accept its assistance in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers, and that as a result of this refusal there has been unnecessary suffering.

"These charges," says Gen. Sternberg, "are without foundation, except in so far as I have objected to the sending of female nurses with troops in the field engaged in active operations. We have a Red Cross hospital corps in the army of enlisted men, whose duties are to render first aid to the wounded upon the field of battle and to care for the sick in our division field hospitals, and I have been of the opinion that female nurses would be an incumbrance to troops during active operations, but so soon as serious sickness developed in our camps and it became necessary to treat typhoid fever cases in our field hospitals, I gladly accepted the services of trained female nurses for the division field hospitals, and in our general hospitals we have employed them from the first. The general testimony from the surgeons in charge of these hospitals has been that their services have been of great value. Very many of these trained nurses have been obtained through the kind assistance of the Red Cross Society for Maintenance of Trained Nurses, Auxiliary No. 3, and I desire to express my high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the medical department of the army by this organisation."

Gen. Sternberg cites several letters he wrote in May and June to indicate that he was never hostile to the Red Cross Society. He goes further, and says:

"Furthermore, the American National Red Cross Association has had full authority to send agents and supplies to all our camps since June 9, 1898, and if there has been suffering for want of needed supplies they must share the responsibility with the medical department of the army for such suffering."

The statement of Gen. Sternberg closes as follows:

"To show my cordial relations with the National Red Cross Relief Committee, I venture to quote from a letter of Aug. 11 received by me from Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of the Supply Committee. Mr. Dodge says:

"'I want again to assure you personally and on behalf of our committee of our earnest desire to assist you in every possible way and to thank you for calling upon us so frankly.'

"In a recent letter from Mr. Winthrop Cowdin, Vice President of the Red Cross Society for Maintenance of Trained Nurses, she says:

"'We greatly appreciate your courtesy to us, and feel most grateful to have been permitted to serve you in any way.'"

SURGEON GENERAL TERRY ILL.

He Contracted Fever While on a Tour of Southern Camps.

Surgeon General M. C. Terry, who contracted fever while on a tour of inspection among the Southern camps, has been placed in the Homeopathic Hospital, in Utica. Dr. Terry is suffering from malarial fever, which the hospital authorities declare is due to impure air and water. The attending physician describes Dr. Terry's condition as serious. No evidences of typhoid have as yet developed, but it is believed that the Surgeon General will be unable to leave the hospital for many weeks.

The fever which followed his trip through the infected camps where the State troops are located is taken as an example by the State military authorities of the wretched conditions under which the volunteer troops have been placed.

Surgeon General M. C. Terry prior to his present position was a practicing physician and surgeon of Utica, N. Y. He was born in Watervliet Centre, Albany County, in 1848, and was graduated from the Cleveland (Ohio) Homeopathic Hospital College in 1872. Gov. Hill in 1883 appointed him Surgeon, with the rank of Major, of the Sixth Battalion of the National Guard on the staff of Brig. Gen. Sylvester Dearing. He was President of the United States Pension Examiners for the Utica District for four years.

Relief Yacht May at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 29.—The yacht May, which went to Puerto Rico not long ago with supplies for the National Relief Commission, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday and came here this morning for coal. The May has on board Lieut. Pancoast, Corp. Boyle, and Privates Addison Kelley, F. D. Overfield, Wilson Potter, Joseph Knight, and Dan Cheston of Battery A, Pennsylvania Artillery; Lieut. Warkhiser, Sixteenth Infantry; Col. Biddle and Lieut. Fullington of Gen. Wilson's staff, and Privates Clark and Childs of Troop A, New York Cavalry. Lieut. Warkhiser and Privates Peter Cheston, Clark, and Childs have malarial fever in a mild form. The other men are on furlough and are well.

Soldiers Taken Ill in the City.

A number of soldiers in the city on furlough were taken ill yesterday on the street. One of these was Walter Van Dusen, twenty-four years of age, (colored,) a private of Troop C, Ninth United States Cavalry, from Governors Island, who was found very sick at 280 Bowery. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. Samuel C. Clowes, twenty-seven years of age, a private of the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, was taken ill at the Desbrosses Street Ferry and removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. He was on his way home to Hempstead, L. I. William Mallory, twenty-two years old, of Company F, Thirty-third Michigan, living at Port Huron, Mich., and a son of the Sheriff of the county, was found at Whitehall and Water Streets, suffering from malaria. He also was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Rose of Arden
Lundborg's—
the finest of all
Rose Perfumes.

Death of Private McCullough.

Edward McCullough, a private in Company H, Ninth Regiment, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning of lung trouble contracted at Chickamauga Camp. He was admitted to Bellevue Aug. 15. His is the third death among Bellevue's sick and wounded. McCullough was thirty-two years old, and lived at 619 Hudson Street with his mother, who is eighty-one years old, and his widowed sister, Mrs. Rose King, whose sole support he was. When he was at Chickamauga he wrote home that he and many others had, night after night, to sleep on the wet ground without a blanket. He said he ate salt pork and bad hardtack, and the only good food he got was what he bought out of his own earnings.

Wounded to Go to Plattsburg.

The detachment of soldiers, sick and wounded, at Bellevue Hospital, who are to be removed to the Government Barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y., will go to-day. It is the intention to remove only those able to make the journey safely and without inconvenience or danger of relapse. Of the 170 men at the hospital about 60 are men with wounds, and it is thought that the majority of them will be removed.

Soldier Dies at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 29.—Private Otto Zeigler of Company L, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, died at the Springfield Hospital this morning. He was taken sick on the train coming from Camp Wikoff Saturday. His home was at Turner's Falls.

SANTIAGO SICK LISTS.

Gen. Lawton's Official Report—Private Martens, 71st New York, Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The following dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, dated Aug. 29, has been received at the War Department from Gen. Lawton:

Aug. 28, total sick, 880; total fever, 322; new cases fever, 9; returned to duty, 97. Deaths: Miroski, John H., private, Company M, First Infantry, malarial fever, tertian intermittent; Bender, Charles, private, Company K, First Artillery, pernicious malarial fever and acute diarrhea; Whithon, Irwin, private, Troop G, Tenth Cavalry, typhoid fever; Abel S. Frank, private, Company D, Eighth Ohio, typhoid fever; King, James C., private, Company C, Second Massachusetts, chronic diarrhea; Dairs, James A., private, Company F, Twelfth Infantry, chronic dysentery; Martens, Richard, private, Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, malarial fever.

Aug. 29, total sick, 378; fever, 311; new cases fever, 10; returned to duty, 2. Deaths: George P. Holloway, private, Company E, Seventh Infantry, malarial fever and dysentery; Henry Berberick, private, Company G, Fourth Infantry, jaundice; H. R. Doliver, private, Company H, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, cerebral congestion, due to alcoholism; William Hamilton, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, inflammation of liver; C. Hughes, Corporal, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; John O'Brien, Company G, First Volunteers, typhoid fever; Charles Thorne, private, Company B, Sixth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever and acute diarrhea; George Briggs, private, Company I, Thirty-fourth Michigan, pulmonary tuberculosis; Thomas A. Castel, Corporal, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever.

Richard Martens, the member of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, who died in Santiago Sunday, earned some notoriety at the beginning of the war. The Martens were of Spanish origin, and he and his father took sides. The latter left America to join the Spanish Army, while the son went to the front with the Seventy-first, to fight against his father's country.

Prior to the war he lived at 123 West Sixty-third Street. He was an instructor in skating, and was known in the rinks on the west side in the Central Park neighborhood. He has one sister living in New York, Elsie Martens, a concert hall singer. His mother is dead.

Convalescents Coming from Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a dispatch from Santiago, saying that 420 non-infected convalescents, slightly ill, will sail on the Roumania to-day, leaving about 300 sick of the Fifth Corps in Santiago.

308 SICK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Typhoid Fever Appears Among the Troops at the Presidio.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—In spite of the great precautions taken by the military authorities, the health conditions at the local camp are worse than ever. To-day the total number of sick is 308, the largest yet known.

There are sixteen or eighteen typhoid suspects in the hospital. The Tennessee regiment has sixty-five sick, and the First Iowa fifty-six. There are fifty-eight patients in the Presidio Hospital this morning, several of these being typhoid fever in its first stages.

LIEUT. TIFFANY BURIED.

Body Accompanied to Its Last Resting Place in Newport by an Imposing Military Escort.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—The funeral of Lieut. William Tiffany of the Rough Riders, who died in Boston last week, was held here to-day. Business was suspended, flags were placed at half mast, and many other manifestations of mourning were shown.

The train bearing the body and family and friends of the deceased arrived at 11:30 from Boston, where, after a brief service, the body had been escorted from the Parker House to the Park Square Station by an unmounted escort of Company A, First Massachusetts Cavalry (Lancers)—the guard of Gov. Wolcott.

At the station here it was met by an escort of the Newport Artillery, (designated for the duty by Gov. Dyer,) Company L of the Forty-seventh New York Regiment of Volunteers, Col. John Jacob Astor, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and a detail of twelve members of the Rough Riders, one from each troop of the regiment, under command of Lieut. Woodbury Kane and Lieut. Ferguson of Troop K, to which Mr. Tiffany belonged.

The streets were lined with people, who stood with bowed heads as the procession passed. The church was filled and every entrance was overflowing with people. Among the congregation were many of the most prominent Summer residents and business men of the city.

The funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Dr. George W. Douglas of New Haven, Conn., assisted by the Rev. Mr. Collins, the minister in charge of the church. The choir sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Asleep in Jesus," and "Peace, Perfect Peace." The casket was almost completely buried in flowers. The tokens from this city were profuse and very elaborate, while those which were brought from Boston with the body nearly filled a car.

At the conclusion of the service the line was again formed, and at 1 o'clock started for the cemetery. The route was through the business section of the city, which was as silent as on a Sunday, although thousans thronged the pavements. The burial was in the Perry Circle at the Island Cemetery, where rest the remains of others of the Tiffany and Belmont families. The detail of Rough Riders fired the final volley over the grave.

The pall bearers were Lieut. H. K. Devereaux and Sergt. H. K. Bull of the Rough Riders, Columbus C. Baldwin, J. De R. Baldwin, R. L. Cottenet, R. D. Randolph, R. S. Bulkeley, and E. Rollis Newell.

MUSTERING OUT TROOPS

The War Department Orders Nine More Regiments to Be Released.

65TH NEW YORK AMONG THEM

Furloughs of Volunteers Who Have Served Abroad Fixed at Sixty Days, and of the Others at Thirty Days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The following troops have been ordered mustered out:

Ninth Massachusetts, from Montauk to South Framingham, Mass., where they will be mustered out.

Seventh Illinois, from Middletown to Springfield.

First Illinois, from Montauk to Springfield.

Fifth Illinois, Lexington to Springfield.

Sixty-fifth New York, from Camp Alger to Buffalo.

Fifth Ohio Infantry, from Fernandina, Fla., to Columbus, Ohio.

First Wisconsin, from Jacksonville to Camp Douglass, Wis.

Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, (Grigsby's,) at Chickamauga.

Fourth Texas, at Austin, Texas.

The First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry returning to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, from service in Santiago de Cuba, will be ordered home to this city as soon as they are in condition to travel.

At 11:30 o'clock to-night, the appended general orders relating to the mustering out of the volunteers and the granting of furloughs were promulgated by Adjt. Gen. Corbin. To those officers and men who have served beyond the limits of the United States leaves of absence and furloughs for sixty days will be granted respectively, while to those who have not served outside of the country the leaves of absence and furloughs will be limited to thirty days.

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 29, 1898.
General Orders.

First—The following additional instructions amendatory of those contained in General Orders No. 124, current series from this office, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Second—Except for the necessary guard, details, &c., of officers and men required by Paragraph 6, leaves of absence for sixty days and furloughs for the same period will be granted all officers and enlisted men of organizations which have served beyond the limits of the United States, and thirty days to officers and men of organizations which have not served beyond the limits of the United States, when such organizations are ordered to be mustered out of the service.

Third—Such leaves of absence and furloughs will be granted by the commanding officers, after organizations have arrived at State rendezvous, all to take effect on one date for thirty days, or sixty days, as the case may be, and all officers and men must without fail report at the rendezvous on the thirtieth or sixtieth day thereafter. Any officer or man failing to so report will be considered and reported as a deserter, unless prevented from doing so by sickness, which must be satisfactorily explained by the certificate of a reputable physician.

Fourth—Before organizations are granted furloughs, the preparation for muster out, as required by General Orders No. 124, current series, from this office, will, in view of the foregoing, be carried out only so far as relates to the inspection and correction of records, inspection and transfer of such public property as may no longer be required; the preparation and comparison of property returns, the steps necessary to secure certificates of non-indebtedness, and for the return of all absentees, &c.

Fifth.—When possible all returns and papers relating to the muster out of organizations will be prepared during the period of furlough.

Sixth.—Each commanding officer, prior to the departure of his officers and men, will make arrangements necessary to verify and protect all public property pertaining to his command during the period of absence, and place the same under proper guard, detailed from his command for the purpose. He will notify the Adjutant General of the Army of his arrival at rendezvous, and at the earliest possible moment, the date of expirations of leaves and furloughs.

Seventh—In preparing muster-out rolls, the number of days while on furlough will be stated under the heading on the roll "Subsistence, number of days," and the Paymaster, in the pay account on the rolls, will change the heading "for horses and equipments" to "commutation for furlough rations," and credit each man at the rate of 25 cents per day for the number of days due, and pay the same. The amount so paid for commutation of rations for the Pay Department will be refunded from the appropriation made for the Subsistence Department.

Eighth.—Mustering officers are empowered to administer oaths in all matters pertaining to the muster out of volunteers.

Ninth.—As soon as practicable, the usual monthly pay rolls will be made out for August and sent to the Chief Paymaster of the Military Department, in which the organization's rendezvous is situated. Upon these rolls alone can the officers and enlisted men be paid prior to departure on leave or furlough.

By order of the Secretary of War.
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

MORE REGULARS ARRIVE.

The Third Squadron of the First United States Cavalry Come in from Lakeland, Florida.

The Third Squadron of the First United States Cavalry, composed of 450 men, arrived in Jersey City at 2:30 o'clock A. M. yesterday from Lakewood, Fla., where they had been in camp. They left there last Wednesday. The men and their equipments occupied two trains composed of twenty-three sleeping and passenger cars, and three baggage cars. Their horses arrived on Saturday, as did those of the first and second squadrons, the men of which saw active service in Cuba, and are now at Montauk.

The men who arrived yesterday slept in the cars until daylight, when after an early breakfast they were sent to Long Island City on the Pennsylvania ferryboat John S. Darcy, and thence to Montauk by train. They complained greatly of the cold. They said the change from Lakeland to Jersey City was too sudden for comfort. All but half a dozen were in good health, and the few that had been sick were well advanced toward recovery. Dr. Irving Bennett said that he left nineteen typhoid fever patients in hospital at Washington, and that two had died there.

Capt. George Hazle, speaking of the condition of military camps generally, said the matter needed investigation. "The people of this country," he added, "have been neglectful of their soldiers too long. For twenty years or more the soldiers have not received proper treatment. An investigation may improve our condition."

Capt. F. K. Ward, who was in command of the squadron, said: "The fault at Montauk Point cannot be in the selection of the site, because the same troubles exist in every camp that has been formed. They must look outside the camps for the cause of the blunders. That is all I can say on the subject."

Drillmaster S. H. Marshall was of the opinion that many of the men were made ill because they did not get sufficient exercise. He said the climate was enervating, and too many of the soldiers followed the example of the Florida natives. He said that when they experienced an attack of malaria they gave up without making any effort to combat the disease. Those who took plenty of exercise were able to eat a hearty breakfast every morning, and none of them was sick. "As for myself," he said, "I used to get up early every morning and start chopping wood, continuing it until I was perspiring freely. The result was that any symptoms of fever that developed in me were speedily killed off."

While in Lakeland one of the squadron died of fever, and many were taken seriously ill.

The troops brought one of the privates in irons under arrest. He was C. H. Thomas, and is accused of having killed another private, named Deans, in a fight on Aug. 18. He will probably be court-martialed at Montauk.

CAN ACCOMMODATE 15,000 MEN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Hoke Smith, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and Representatives Livingston and Bartlett of Georgia, were at the War Department to-day and offered the Atlanta Exposition buildings and grounds for quarters for the troops. They told the Secretary of War that the buildings were in good repair, and that there was plenty of water and a lake of twenty acres, and that the buildings would accommodate from 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers. The buildings and grounds were tendered free to the Government if they could be made available.

Gen. Corbin at once directed that an investigation of the place be made to see if it could be made available for the Government.

Representative Bartlett said that land at Macon and Brunswick, Ga., would be placed at the disposal of the Government for a camp if it was desired.

SHIP FOR MISS BARTON.

The San Antonio Will Aid in the Distribution of Red Cross Supplies in Cuba.

A cablegram from Miss Clara Barton at Havana to the Central Cuban Relief Committee Sunday said that she needed a steamship to use in the distribution of supplies, and yesterday Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the committee, chartered the San Antonio from C. H. Mallory & Co. for two months, with the privilege of extending the time to six months. The San Antonio is a sister ship to the State of Texas, which was in Miss Barton's service during May, June, and July. Her capacity is about 800 tons. She will be loaded with Cuban relief supplies, and will sail, probably on Thursday, in charge of Capt. Young, who was the commanding officer of the State of Texas while in Miss Barton's service. Several agents will go on the ship to assist in the Cuban relief work.

It has not yet been determined what port the vessel will go to first to report to Miss Barton, but it will probably go to Havana, as Miss Barton has a large quantity of supplies there. The plan will be to touch at all Cuban ports, giving special attention first to those on the north coast, which have had no relief since the outbreak of the war. The cargo of the San Antonio will include a general assortment of food and clothing similar to what has been sent on previous shipments.

Later in the day Mr. Barton received a cablegram from Miss Barton, saying that the San Antonio would suit her, but hoped she would not need it for six months.

The Seneca, which was to have sailed yesterday with twenty-five tons of Red Cross supplies for Agent Barnes, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, will not leave until to-morrow. Gen. W. P. Bennett of Philadelphia, a retired army officer, will go on the Seneca to assist Agent Barnes in relief work on the Island of Puerto Rico.

SUPPLIES FOR MEN AT MONTAUK.

Red Cross Society Sends Lot of Clothing and Some Soup.

The Red Cross Supply Committee yesterday sent to Montauk Point twenty-five dozen suits of underwear, one case of sheets, fifty dozen towels, 200 pairs of slippers, three dozen napkins, fifty dozen pairs of socks, ten dozen belts, ten dozen pairs of suspenders, five cases of soups, and a lot of pipes and tobacco. Supplies were also sent to Governors Island, and thirty cases of jellies were added to the stock already on board the Seneca.

One hundred washtubs have been sent to Montauk, at the request of the medical authorities there. Miss Draper, who went to Montauk several days ago to see about establishing a laundry, has made no report to the Supply Committee. It was learned that the Government had made other arrangements to wash the soiled garments at the camp.

AID FOR SICK AT CAMP HOBSON.

Money Is Sent to President's Niece to Establish Dietary Kitchen.

Miss Junia McKinley, a niece of President McKinley and First Vice President and Honorable State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution Auxiliary Hospital Corps, has appealed to Stephen E. Barton for funds to establish and maintain a Red Cross dietary kitchen at Camp Hobson, near Atlanta. In her first appeal for aid Miss McKinley said that of 2,000 men in camp, 40 were in the hospital in addition to the convalescents, who would be cared for by the committee in charge of the kitchen.

Mr. Barton promptly informed Miss McKinley that the Red Cross would undertake the work, and she thereupon wired him yesterday to send her $800 by telegraph and food by express for eighty convalescents. A later telegram informed Mr. Barton that there were 200 convalescents to be fed from the Red Cross kitchen, and he increased the amount of food and telegraphed an additional sum of money. The Red Cross kitchen will be ready for use in a few days.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO RED CROSS.

One Patriotic Woman Sends a Gold Watch to be Sold.

Contributions received by Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, 320 Broadway, yesterday were as follows: T. H. Sawhill, $10; Mrs. Mary B. Stockbridge, Secretary, Auxiliary No. 33, $50; J. H. Watson, $10; Miss M. O. Stevens, $10; Mrs. Joanna R. Auchincloss, $30; E. A. Bogue, M. D., $15; Mrs. M. Hammond, $10; Auxiliary No. 69, Loyal Friends, $5; James S. Baker, $10; Anonymous, $5; Columbia University Auxiliary, No. 6, through Mrs. Munroe Smith, $1,020; Mrs. J. F. Kesseler, $3.40; D. O. Wickham, $100; A. L. Norrie, $100; Miss Sara Schermerhorn, $300; F. Miranda & Co., $100; total, $1,698.40.

Some unknown person sent a handsome lady's gold watch. It was accompanied by the following unsigned note, written in a woman's hand:

"Treasurer American Relief Committee, Red Cross:

"Some one may give a trifle for it for the sake of the soldiers. All I have. Has never been out of order."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Juan S. Hart, First Regiment, United States Volunteers, will report to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Leave of absence granted Cadet Joseph A. Baer, second class, United States Military Academy, is extended until Sept. 18, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major Sprague Winchester, Surgeon, Fifth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. R. Booth, United States Army, having reported to the Surgeon General of the Army, will proceed to Shreveport, La., and await orders.

Leave of absence for four months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Charles H. Noble, Sixteenth Infantry.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Herbert I. Harris, United States Army, will proceed from Buffalo to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, and report to the commanding general of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Second Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, Tenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for two months from about Sept. 1 is granted First Lieut. Guy Palmer, Sixteenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. John J. Crittenden, Twenty-second Infantry.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Acting Assistant Surgeon J. Ryan Devereux is extended twenty-one days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. John J. O'Connell, First Infantry, is extended three months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for three months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. William Paulding, Tenth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Capt. William N. Hughes, Thirteenth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Charles R. Hickox, Jr., Second United States Infantry, has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 26.

Leave of absence for five days is granted Chaplain Allen Allensworth, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Major Nathan S. Jarvis, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at New York City, to date from June 3.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Major John S. Harding, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Aug. 29; Capt. Thomas R. Biddle, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Aug. 29; First Lieut. Hugh Bancroft, Adjutant, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Sept. 1; First Lieut. Anthony F. Machold, Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Aug. 31; Second Lieut. Kinney Funk, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Parker, United States Army, will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Donald MacLean, Jr., United States Army, will proceed from Detroit to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. S. Field, United States Army, will proceed from Baltimore to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Chickamauga Park and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty: Howard Carey, from Sand Beach, Mich.; Erwin I. Shores, from Bridgewater, Mass.; William T. Tanner, from Buffalo, N. Y.

So much of Paragraph 23, Special Orders No. 162, July 12, as appoints a board of officers to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Aug. 22, for the examination of such Lieutenants of the line as may be ordered to appear before it, with a view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department, is amended so as to direct the board to meet at the same place Sept. 20.

First Lieut. William J. Pardee, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is detailed as Recorder of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice Second Lieut. Charles H. Paine, Thirteenth Infantry, who is hereby relieved.

Capt. Edward B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at Benicia Arsenal and will proceed, under instructions to be given by the Chief of Ordnance, to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The following-named officers will proceed to the places indicated, respectively, and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army: Capt. Elliott L. Gyger, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Washington, D. C.; First Lieut. George O. Anderson, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Major George G. Arthur, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Santiago de Cuba by steamer Seneca, sailing from New York City Aug. 29, and upon arrival at Santiago will report to Major Robert S. Smith, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, for duty and station.

Capt. Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance and will proceed, under instructions to be given by the Chief of Ordnance, to Benicia Arsenal and report to the commanding officer there for duty.

The sick leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. William M. Boykin, Fifth Maryland Volunteer Infantry, is extended until the muster-out of his regiment.

Major Frank E. Nye, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, is relieved from further duty at Chattanooga and will proceed, with his authorized clerks, to Huntsville, Ala. Major Nye is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the subsistence depot at that place, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Navy.

Capt. C. E. Clark, when discharged from further treatment at the hospital, New York, is ordered home, with leave for two months.

Ensign Edward McCauley, Jr., Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., and Lieut. J. H. Sears are detached from the Brooklyn Aug. 30, and ordered to duty on the staff of Admiral Schley, Commissioner to Puerto Rico.

Ensign R. Z. Johnston is ordered to duty as watch and division officer on board the Oregon.

Passed Assistant Engineer E. G. Rust is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered home.

Carpenter B. E. Fernald, retired, is detached from the Atlantic Works, East Boston, and ordered home.

Lieut. J. T. Newton is detached from the Newport and ordered to the Constellation.

Orders to Lieut. Charles A. Clark, retired, are modified. He will report for duty on board the Pensacola.

Lieut. A. C. Almy is detached from the Dolphin and ordered to the New York.

Ensign P. N. Olmstead is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. J. M. Poyer is detached from the Bureau of Equipment and ordered immediately to the Washington Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley is detached, Aug. 30, from command of the second squadron, North Atlantic fleet, and ordered to Puerto Rico as Commissioner. He will hoist his flag on board the New Orleans.

Assistant Engineer F. C. Spencer is honorably discharged, Aug. 26.

Mate P. L. Cosgrove is detached from the Mangrove and ordered home.

Ensigns C. M. Newman, W. E. Putts, J. H. Brown, and D. F. Mallory are detached from the Dale and ordered home.

Lieut. Joseph Bonn is detached from the Dale and ordered home.

Lieut. S. F. B. Biddle is detached from the Fish Hawk and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon F. E. Wagner is detached from the Dale and ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

New Orleans sailed from Caimanera for Puerto Rico Aug. 26.

Seminole arrived at Provincetown Aug. 26 and sailed for Vineyard Haven, arriving Aug. 27; sailed from Vineyard Haven for New London Aug. 29.

Montauk arrived at Provincetown Aug. 26 and sailed for Vineyard Haven, arriving Aug. 27; sailed Aug. 29 for New London.

Piscataqua and Lehigh arrived at Provincetown and sailed for League Island Aug. 27.

Hercules arrived at Port Royal Aug. 27.

Nashville arrived at Caimanera Aug. 27.

New York and Armeria arrived at Brooklyn Aug. 27.

Mayflower arrived at Charleston Aug. 27.

Nahant arrived at Delaware Breakwater Aug. 27.

Viking arrived at Norfolk Aug. 27.

McLane arrived at Port Tampa Aug. 27.

Stranger sailed from Norfolk and arrived at Fort Monroe Aug. 27.

Leyden arrived at Fort Monroe Aug. 27, and sailed for Newport, Aug. 28.

Uncas sailed from Brooklyn for Boston Aug. 27.

Gwin sailed from Southport for Ocracoke Inlet Aug. 27.

Resolute sailed from Portsmouth for Tompkinsville Aug. 27, arriving at Tompkinsville Aug. 28.

Yale arrived at Tompkinsville Aug. 28.

Niagara, Saturn, and Sterling sailed from Caimanera for Fort Monroe Aug. 27.

Raleigh and Olympia arrived at Hongkong Aug. 28.

Princeton arrived at Port Tampa Aug. 28.

Celtic sailed from Fort Monroe for Tompkinsville Aug. 28.

Yankee sailed from Brooklyn for Tompkinsville Aug. 28.

Dixie arrived at Fort Monroe Aug. 28.

Dorothea arrived at Fort Monroe Aug. 29.

Sylph arrived at Washington Aug. 29.

Yosemite arrived at Montauk Aug. 29.

Passaic and Tacoma arrived at Pensacola Aug. 29.

Solace arrived at Boston Aug. 29.

Prairie arrived at Fall River Aug. 29.

Suwanee arrived at Norfolk Aug. 29.

Justin and Vesuvius arrived at Newport Aug. 29.

Peoria sailed from Fort Monroe for New York Aug. 29.

Vicksburg sailed from Newport for Portsmouth Aug. 29.

This shows the new Fall
Derby of the celebrated

KNOX HATS.

It has the same superb appearance for which this name has always been a guarantee.
The Knox Hat is the favorite of men who are discriminating in their attire.
Unsurpassed for style and durability.

"Patronize American Industries."

For sale at the Retail Stores:

212 BROADWAY, Cor. Fulton St.
194 FIFTH AVE. (5th Ave. Hotel)
340 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,
191 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

And by the representative hatters in every city in the United States.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE-MARK.

Look for
the label on
every bottle of
Londonderry
Lithia Water
and avoid substitutes.
(Still and sparkling.)

CUBA AND PUERTO RICO

Military Commissioners for the Latter Island to Sail To-morrow on the Seneca.

MINOR DETAILS LEFT TO THEM

Delegates for Cuba Will Start Saturday to Arrange for the Evacuation of the Island by Spain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The instructions to the Cuban and Puerto Rican Military Commissions were drawn up and approved by the President before he left Washington and are now ready to be delivered to the President of each before he leaves. The instructions will not be made public, but their general terms are known to be similar to the instructions sent to Gen. Shafter regarding the government of Santiago and to Gen. Merritt regarding that of the Philippines.

This will mean that the military commissions will take control of Cuba and Puerto Rico just as the Military Governor now controls that portion of Cuba surrendered to the United States after the Santiago campaign. The many minor details relative to the evacuation of the islands are left to the commissions, who will report any difficult or disputed points to Washington.

Gen. Butler, one of the members of the Cuban Commission, was at the War Department to-day in conference with the authorities regarding the duties of the commission. Col. J. W. Clous of the Judge Advocate General's department, who will act as one of the legal advisers of the commission, was also at the State Department to-day. He had a long conference with Acting Secretary Moore regarding the legal aspects of the case. He arrived here to-day from Puerto Rico, where he was serving on the staff of Gen. Miles. The Cuban Commission will sail from New York next Saturday on the cruiser Resolute, which will proceed direct to Havana. Gen. Wade will act as President of the commission.

The Puerto Rican Commission will sail from New York Wednesday on the army transport Seneca. Gen. Gordon arrived here to-day from Huntsville, Ala., and received his instructions from Acting Secretary Moore of the State Department and Secretary Alger of the War Department. It was his first visit to Washington since his appointment. It is expected that he will join the other members of the commission in New York to-morrow or early Wednesday morning.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY DETACHED.

Will Fly His Flag on the New Orleans While in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—An order was issued at the Navy Department to-day detaching Rear Admiral Schley from command of the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet and ordering him to Puerto Rico as a member of the Evacuation Commission, during which time he is authorized to fly his flag on the cruiser New Orleans, which will remain in those waters until the commission is ready to return to the United States.

Admiral Schley will be accompanied to Puerto Rico by the following members of his staff, now attached to the cruiser Brooklyn, at New York: Lieut. J. H. Sears, Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., and Ensign Edward McCauley, Jr. The order for Admiral Schley to fly his flag on the New Orleans is made in order to keep him nominally on sea duty while serving on the Evacuation Commission, thus entitling him to the highest pay of his rank, viz., $6,000 per annum.

It was for the same reason that the Navy Department decided to keep Admiral Sampson in nominal command of the North Atlantic fleet while he is in Havana as a member of the Cuban Evacuation Commission. His flag will be displayed on the auxiliary cruiser Resolute, which will take the members of the commission to Havana.

SPANISH CABINET MEETING.

Committee of Ministers Appointed to Draft a Bill Authorizing Peace Negotiations.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—The Cabinet sat today, but has not yet decided as to the composition of the Peace Commission.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor Groizard, Minister of Justice, and Señor Giron, Minister of the Colonies, were appointed a committee to draft a bill authorizing peace negotiations.

The Ministers declare that the only instructions sent to the Cuban and Puerto Rican Commissions were to obtain the best terms possible for Spain.

The Conservative members of the Cortes will meet on Saturday next, in order to arrange their course of action during the coming session. It is understood that they will not support a radical campaign against the Government, but will maintain the attitude which they assumed during the last session. Señor Robledo, however, as leader of the Dissident Conservatives, proposes to employ every legitimate means to insure a debate upon all questions of war or peace.

The attitude of the Carlists and Republicans is not announced, but they can be depended upon to violently oppose the administration.

JUSTICE WHITE MAY REFUSE.

Not Definitely Known Whether He Will Accept Appointment on Peace Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—There is still a possibility of a change in the personnel of the American membership of the Peace Commission. Despite the authoritative announcements made, up to this moment it is not yet definitely and absolutely known whether Justice White will accept the appointment tendered to him, and efforts are making by the President to learn his intentions in the matter.

Mr. MacArthur, the Assistant Secretary of the American commission, is now in New York making arrangements for the sailing of the commission on the 17th of September, so that very little time intervenes to make a change in the body in the event of Justice White declining the place.

It is suggested that Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is being considered to fill the vacancy that would so result.

MERRITT'S ADVICE NEEDED.

[illegible] Commander in the Philippines Will Tell the Paris Convention of the Conditions There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It was announced this afternoon at the War Department that Gen. Merritt is to go to Paris to give the Peace Commission the benefit of [illegible] in the Philippines. The original [illegible] was to send Admiral Dewey for that purpose, but this was [illegible] upon representations from the Ad[illegible] that he could be of greater service at [illegible] in Paris. [illegible] not Gen. Merritt will return [illegible] has not yet been deter[illegible] the state of affairs in the islands when the Peace Commission concludes its labors. The choice of a route is left to himself, but it is expected that he will be in Paris within sixty days at the latest.

SPANISH PEACE COMMISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The Peace Commissioners will be Señor Leon y Castillo, Spanish Ambassador at Paris; Señor Arrutia, Spanish Minister at Brussels; the Duke of Najera, Governor of Cadiz; Senator Arocartu, and Señor Abarsuza."

OUR POLICY AT MANILA.

Gen. Merritt Reported to be Personally in Favor of Retaining the Philippine Islands.

MANILA, Aug. 29.—Major Gen. Merritt, the commander of the American troops, in conversation, has avoided a declaration of his policy, and gave the impression that he is undecided about the possibility of arranging to retain the Philippine Islands, although personally he seemed to favor that policy.

Gen. Aguinaldo has court-martialed the offenders in the Cavite affray, and they have been sentenced to death, but it is reported that they were afterward reprieved at the request of Gen. Anderson.

The insurgents wish to send a delegate to Paris, even if he is not admitted to the conference.

The Spaniards are said to be defrauding the Americans in the matter of the issuance of rations to the prisoners.

The residential suburbs are full of armed insurgents, and several personal vendettas have been reported. The inhabitants are greatly alarmed.

There was firing in the streets of San Miguel yesterday evening.

The insurgent troops yesterday attended mass fully armed, and patrolled the principal residential suburbs.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Manila correspondent of The Times says:

"The conduct of the American troops is admirable. The town since their occupation has been wonderfully free from disturbance. Gen. Greene has been ordered to return to Washington. He will sail with Gen. Merritt."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The relations between the Americans and the Filipinos are much strained in consequence of the collusion at Cavite last Wednesday. The insurgent General at Cavite has been ordered to evacuate the place and remove his troops two miles into the country in order to prevent further disturbances.

"Gen. Aguinaldo says his chief purpose in maintaining his army near the city was to be prepared to cope with Spain in case America left Manila to Spanish control."

A dispatch to a news agency from Manila, dated Aug. 25, via Hongkong to-day, says:

"The friction between the Americans and natives requires exceptional ability to avoid total alienation. I find that several high American officials, of mediocre education, are utterly unacquainted with Oriental ideas, and are unable to understand the primitive races. Most of the Americans are deficient in patience, and numerous trifling misunderstandings intensify the friction. I believe the Americans intend to be harsh.

"The American censor absolutely prohibits the sending of a single word about the Cavite incident of yesterday, and he threatens to expel any correspondent who mentions it. A deputation from the press is going to Gen. Merritt to protest against his action. The affair began in a drunken American shooting, and native sentries tried to arrest him. In consequence of the mêlée, four natives and one American were killed, and it is now generally misreported as being a deliberate inauguration of hostilities. Gen. Merritt returned their arms to the company of natives who fired upon the Americans, presumably inadvertently. The natives assert that Aguinaldo forced Gen. Merritt to liberate them and return their weapons.

"The Americans condemn Gen. Merritt's course."

The same correspondent cables that the Americans are only "partly patrolling the town."

FRESH MEAT FOR DEWEY'S MEN.

He Reports that His Squadron Is Abundantly Supplied.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Admiral Dewey has informed the Navy Department that he has an abundance of supplies for the present needs of his squadron. In a dispatch to the department to-day he announced the arrival of an Australian refrigerator ship with fresh meat and other provisions.

WANT AMERICAN CONTROL.

Merchants of Manila Ask Britain's Influence to That End.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Manila correspondent of The Times says:

"The leading commercial men here have signed a memorial to Lord Salisbury urging him to use his influence to prevent the Spaniards from regaining supremacy in the Philippines."

KILLED IN A VAPOR BATH.

H. T. Higgins, a Hay Fever Victim, Scalded to Death in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—H. T. Higgins, cashier for the Treasurer's office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, is dead from burns received by the explosion of a vapor bathing apparatus by which Mr. Higgins was endeavoring to secure relief from hay fever.

The vapor bath had been purchased in the hope that it would drive away the disease. In some unaccountable manner the machine exploded while Mr. Higgins was in it. The shock was terrific, covering Mr. Higgins with scalding steam and leaving scarcely a portion of his body unharmed. Mr. Higgins had been in the employ of the Rock Island Road for eighteen years. He was fifty-two years old. A widow and two children survive him.

WOMAN'S FOOT IN A MEADOW.

Perhaps That of Miss Mellish, Who Disappeared from Mount Holyoke.

ESSEX, Conn., Aug. 29.—The finding of a woman's foot in a meadow running along the bank of the Connecticut River, at Deep River, has recalled to mind the strange disappearance of Miss Bertha Mellish of Dayville, from Mount Holyoke Seminary last November.

The foot was incased in a black stocking and low shoe. The flesh was badly decomposed, and the foot appeared to have been separated from the remainder of the body by the process of decomposition. The tall grass of the meadow, which runs along the river bank for about a mile, will be searched for other portions of the body.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:45 A. M.—175 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

5:20 A. M.—446 Amsterdam Avenue; H. Gerber; damage, $500.

10 A. M.—209 West One Hundredth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

10:10 A. M.—23 Clinton Street; owner unknown; no damage.

2:15 P. M.—222 Madison Street; I. Sussman; damage, $1,200.

3:45 P. M.—237 East Third Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

5:10 P. M.—91 James Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—322 Ninth Avenue; W. Johnson; damage slight.

TAMMANY WANTS FLOWER

Steps Are Taken to Ascertain the Sentiment for Him Throughout the State.

DANFORTH'S BOOM GROWING

It Was Learned Yesterday that Mr. Flower's Check to the Campaign Committee Was for $1,000—To Start a Boom for Capt. Chanler.

Although Richard Croker and Senator Murphy have both said that Tammany Hall would present the name of no candidate for Governor to the convention, that organization has taken steps to ascertain the sentiment throughout the State regarding the candidacy of Roswell P. Flower for the nomination. Letters have been sent to prominent Democrats in many districts, asking them how they and their followers would look upon the nomination of the former Governor, and already a number of replies have been received. Several of the Democratic leaders in the country districts have answered that in their opinion Mr. Flower's nomination would be unwise and unsatisfactory to the majority of the party. They insisted, so men who are opposed to Mr. Flower's nomination say, that no man should be placed at the head of the ticket who had not been "regular" in 1896. Personally, it is said, he is still popular among the farmers, but they are opposed to his candidacy because of the position taken by him in regard to the Chicago platform.

Mr. Flower himself is hopeful of getting the nomination, and he believes if nominated that he can win. He believes so far as State issues go the Republicans have not a leg to stand on, and that they will not succeed in getting the people "to look at the moon," as he expresses it, by bringing national issues into the campaign to divert their attention from the recent "abuses of power" at Albany. It is the general belief among Tammany men that if the nomination goes to anybody in Manhattan Mr. Flower is very likely to be the man.

There is already some sentiment developing for William Astor Chanler for Governor. He has also been mentioned for Lieutenant Governor and for Congress. Bernard F. Martin, Tammany leader of the Fifth Assembly District, is in charge of Capt. Chanler's boom. He has called a meeting for the evening of Sept. 7 at the Iroquois Club, 4 West Thirteenth Street, when the boom will be formally launched.

Sure of Democratic Victory.

There has been a good deal of speculation among political gossips as to the size of the check that ex-Gov. Flower filled out for Senator McCarren at the Democratic Campaign Committee's headquarters the other night. It was learned yesterday that the check was for $1,000, and that Anthony N. Brady of Albany, who has been at the Hoffman House several times during the past two weeks, has also contributed to the campaign funds.

John B. Stanchfield called at the Campaign Committee's headquarters yesterday. He said he was delighted with the situation all over the State, and that he believed Democratic victory was certain. He also had something to say about his own candidacy for the nomination for Governor, and expressed himself as feeling that he was very likely to be the choice of the convention. The work of organization, he said, was going along finely in all the counties of the State. Another candidate for the nomination who called at headquarters was Congressman William Sulzer, who also expressed himself as hopeful of being named for Governor by the convention. He, too, thought the party had an excellent chance to win the State.

Some of the Democratic leaders, although they still admit that they would prefer to have the Republicans nominate anybody rather than Theodore Roosevelt, now assert that, having carefully considered the matter, they believe it will not be such a difficult task to defeat the Colonel after all. They reason that it is a Democratic year; that no other Republican could hope to carry the State, and that Col. Roosevelt by the sheer force of his personal popularity would have to overcome the "weakness" of his party's position on State issues—the canal scandal, the metropolitan elections law, and the Raines law—and the antagonism of the German voters, who, it is asserted, will be sure to support almost to a man the Democratic nominee.

Danforth Growing Stronger.

Elliot Danforth's boom is developing surprising strength throughout the State. There are some who explain it by saying it is evident that David B. Hill has had a hand in it. Mr. Hill, they say, very likely wants Mr. Danforth's boom to grow, in order to kill off other candidates. It is well known, however, that the Chenango man is and has been for some time very popular in the country districts. He is so far the only candidate for the nomination who has shown much strength up the State. His friends assert that their candidate will have considerably more than 100 votes on the first ballot in the convention. It is admitted on all sides that the delegates from at least a dozen counties are for him up to this time.

There is still a good deal of discussion among the Democrats over the question whether Mr. Hill or Mr. Croker is to control the party this year. The Tammany men say the result of the contest is already shown by the fact that the work of the Campaign Committee is being conducted entirely by Senator McCarren, Mr. Croker's friend. The Hill men say that the work of organization up the State is being conducted by the Hill members of the committee, and that Mr. Croker has not a bit more to say about the committee's affairs than the former Senator.

A close friend of Senator Hill said yesterday: "It depends entirely on how Kings County goes. There is every reason to believe that Hugh McLaughlin is going to side with Senator Hill. The young men under him, however, naturally want to be with Tammany Hall, so they can come in for the patronage. But Mr. McLaughlin still controls the organization. He is an old man, but it is not likely that he would wish to pass the closing days of his life as a mere district leader under Tammany Hall."

BYNUM ISSUES A CALL.

National Democratic Committee to Meet in Chicago Sept. 14.

Chairman Bynum has called a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, to be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, on Sept. 14. The purpose of the meeting is to consider the policy of the party relative to the Congressional elections this Fall. In view of the determination of the silverites to make the silver question the leading issue in the West, it is likely that the committee will determine to make an aggressive campaign on the stump in all close Congressional districts. It is believed that the committee will give expression as to the views of its members on the question of the extension of United States territory, and the character of Government that should be formulated for it.

WASHINGTON CO. DELEGATES.

J. A. Kellogg Candidate for Attorney General in the State Convention.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Washington County Democratic Convention, held at Granville, N. Y., to-day, elected as State delegates John J. Cunningham, Robert Hamilton, and Clark Day. The convention also nominated for Member of Assembly John J. Gilroy of Granville, and for District Attorney A. V. Pratt of Fort Edward. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegation to support J. A. Kellogg for Attorney General.

FATAL SHOOTING IN TENNESSEE.

Deputy Sheriff Cloud and John Cadle Killed at Tazewell.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Aug. 29.—Ben Johnson of Middlesborough shot and killed Nathaniel Cloud, Deputy Sheriff of Claiborne County, Tenn., as the latter was attempting to arrest Johnson at Tazewell, Tenn. John Cadle, a bystander, was shot and killed. Charles Burch, a friend of Johnson, was suspected of having fired the shot which killed Cadle. Cloud was a brother of a member of the Legislature who was killed at the same place a year or two ago.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Great Northern Railroad—Work of Laying the Rails on the Fosston (Minn.) Extension Completed.

FOSSTON, Minn., Aug. 29.—The work of laying the rails on the new Fosston extension of the Great Northern was completed to-day, and nothing now stands in the way of running trains from Crookston direct to Duluth and Superior. President Hill and a party of the Directors arrived in this city to-day and went out to witness the driving of the last spike. Among those who accompanied President Hill were President Cannon of the Chase National Bank, New York; President Baker of the First National Bank of New York, President Thorn of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and Vice President Farrington of the Northern Steamship Company.

The building of the new line will have the effect of lowering freight rates now prevailing in the section through which the road runs, and will range from 10 cents on first-class freight to 4 cents on fifth class. Coal rates will be reduced 25 cents per ton, and lumber reductions will aggregate 2½ cents per 100. It is estimated that the aggregate savings to the farmers of the region will be not less than $1,500,000 annually.

NO BALTIMORE AND OHIO CHANGES.

Receiver Murray Again Denies a Report to the Contrary.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Receiver Murray repeated even more emphatically to-day his statement that no changes are contemplated in the traffic or operating departments of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad after the reorganization.

The dispatch from Cleveland saying that Traffic Manager Wight and General Freight Agent Galleher were to be retired and be succeeded by General Freight Agent Brookenbrough and Assistant General Freight Agent Stevenson, was stamped by him as being unqualifiedly false and without the slightest foundation. He said that the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio as at present constituted was eminently satisfactory to the receivers, and that the results were of such a character as to make any important changes unadvisable.

Excursions to Mauch Chunk.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey will have an excursion to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and the Switchback Railroad on Sunday next. Round trip tickets, $1; children five to twelve years old, 75 cents. On Monday, Labor Day, the company will run another excursion to these resorts. Round trip tickets, $1.50; children five to twelve, $1. Special trains both days leave Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M. and South Ferry at 8:25 A. M. Returning trains reach New York 9 P. M.

Excursions to Rockland Lake.

The West Shore Railroad is to bring attractive Rockland Lake near to New York by fast train service at the rate of 50 cents for the round trip. The first popular excursion will be run by the West Shore Railroad on Sunday, Sept. 4, and Monday, Sept. 5. The trains will leave Franklin Street at 6:45 and 9 A. M., and West Forty-second Street at 7 and 9:15 A. M., and there will be frequent returning trains.

SCIENTIFIC MEN AT SARATOGA.

President Baldwin Discusses the War in an Address on the History of American Morals.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The American Social Science Association began its general annual meeting here this evening. It will continue in session five days. The annual address was made by the President, Simeon E. Baldwin of New Haven, Conn.

The President's opening address was on "The History of American Morals."

"What is morality?" he said, toward the conclusion of his address. "If it be conformity to the standards of conduct prescribed by what for the time being is the ruling sentiment of the community, the age of the Puritans was moral, but it was not so with that of the Revolution or of the civil war. How has it been with ourselves in these days of trial, of great deeds and new ambitions, of National extension by conquest, of the excitement of glorious victory in new fields?

"We have been educating ourselves into new beliefs. We are possessed by them—ruled by them. We believe that our country is not measured by the breadth of the continent.

"We believe that our people have duties of humanity toward other peoples—duties that may justify a war to free them, by the strong hand, from bad or cruel government. We believe that the United States are something more and greater than the States which are united under their flag, and that the American people may acquire and hold territory anywhere upon the globe which is needed to serve their navy or promote their commerce.

"Are we the better, morally, for these beliefs? Do they make us more regardful of the rights of others, more charitable in our construction of others' conduct, more heedful of our own?"

The Rev. Frederick Stanly Root of New York, the General Secretary of the association, in his annual report said that since the association last met there have been added to the roll 145 new names, thus making the total census of the association little short of 400. Among other recommendations the Secretary suggested that the society establish in New York a local habitation which might serve as the general headquarters. He also recommended that a greater effort should be made to invite distinguished speakers from abroad, men like Prof. Bryce, or Moncure D. Conway, or Dr. Ernest Engel. He further suggested that a strong effort would be made to include more women in the general membership of the association.

MRS. SCOTT'S WILL UPHELD.

A San Francisco Woman Who Left $500,000 to Her Relatives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—In a decision rendered to-day Judge Coffey upheld the will of Mrs. Angella Scott, who died last December, leaving $500,000 to be divided among her immediate relatives.

Her husband, to whom she bequeathed two-fiftieths, and her niece, Mrs. Miley of New York, to whom she left $1, contested the will separately, on the ground that she was mentally incompetent and had made the will while unduly influenced by relatives. Judge Coffey decided that the decedent was competent and no undue influence was used. Mrs. Miley's case has not been decided. The husband's case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

SMALLPOX AT PUT-IN BAY.

Colored Servants of the Hotel Victory Stricken with the Disease.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The following telegram has been received by the State Board of Health from Put-in Bay:

"Everything here quarantined. Have at present six cases smallpox, five very mild. Four cases of chickenpox, also mild. Only one case smallpox bedfast, all among colored servants of Hotel Victory. None among guests or islanders. So far checked. Have left only harbor open to trade. Hotel Victory closed."

An exodus took place from the island last night and this morning.

YELLOW FEVER UNDER CONTROL.

Surgeon General Wyman Receives Favorable Reports from the South.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Gratifying reports have been received by Surgeon General Wyman from the places where yellow fever recently made its appearance, and the hope of that official is that it will be stamped out without difficulty. State Health Officer Porter of Florida wires there is no excitement at Key West, where the fever was reported among the marines, and no one is preparing to leave the city. Such as desire to leave will be permitted to do so upon presenting certificates of immunity or remaining in the detention camp at Eggmont Key for from five to ten days.

At Franklin, La., the cases which made their appearance there are getting well, and at Galveston, where the fever is said to have made its appearance among the soldiers, although the doctors have disagreed on this point, the patients are recovering.

Wife's Death Led to Suicide.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—Timothy Dwyer, twenty-eight years of age, of 9 Front Street, killed himself at his home to-day by drinking carbolic acid. He had brooded over the loss of his wife, who died two weeks ago, and was completely unnerved. He leaves two young children.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win a Game in Chicago Through the Clever Pitching of Rusie.

ALLOWED ONLY TWO BASE HITS

Local Team Again in Fifth Place—Brooklyns Defeat Cleveland and Bostons Win in Pittsburg and Regain First Place.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	70	40	.636
Cincinnati	72	42	.632
Baltimore	67	39	.632
Cleveland	65	46	.586
New York	62	48	.564
Chicago	63	50	.558
Pittsburg	56	58	.491
Philadelphia	51	56	.477
Louisville	45	68	.398
Brooklyn	42	65	.393
Washington	40	71	.360
St. Louis	32	82	.281

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 2; Chicago, 1.
Brooklyn, 13; Cleveland, 7.
Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 2.
Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 7.
Louisville, 8; Washington, 1.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The Chicago's winning streak was checked to-day by Rusie's clever pitching. Thornton was also in great form, and both teams put up a perfect fielding game. A base on balls, a sacrifice, and a clean hit gave the locals their one run. A two-base hit by Grady and Rusie's triple tied the score, and a base on balls, two stolen bases, and an out scored enabled the New Yorks to score the winning run. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	V. Hal'n, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Green, rf.	0	0	5	0	0	Tiernan, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
McCor'k, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	Joyce, 1b.	0	0	18	1	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	0	2	0	Seymour, rf.	0	0	4	0	0
Everitt, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Lange, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Doyle, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Connor, 2b.	0	0	1	7	0	Hart'n, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Donahue, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Grady, c.	2	2	3	1	0
Thornton, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Rusie, p.	0	1	1	2	0
Total	1	2	27	12	0	Total	2	4	27	11	0

Chicago ......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
New York .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2

Earned runs—New York, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 3. Two-base hit—Grady. Three-base hit—Rusie. Sacrifice hits—Green, Rusie, Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Donahue, Grady. Double play—McCormick and Everitt. Struck out—By Thornton, 2; by Rusie, 3. Bases on balls—Off Thornton, 1; off Rusie, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Joyce. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYNS WIN EASILY.

Their Game with the Clevelands in Rochester Noted for Heavy Batting.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Brooklyns hit the ball hard to-day, and found Jones and Wilson with equal facility. Jones struck out eight men in the six innings he pitched, but when he was hit it was for long drives. Wilson was no improvement on him. Kennedy, who pitched for Brooklyn, was very wild, giving nine bases on balls and forcing in a run. Errors were numerous and costly on both sides. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	2	3	4	0	0	Burkett, lf.	1	2	1	0	1
Jones, rf.	2	2	1	0	2	Childs, 2b.	2	1	4	2	1
Sheck'rd, lf.	2	3	3	0	0	Wallace, 3b.	0	3	1	4	0
Hallm'n, 2b.	1	2	1	0	1	McKean, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Magoon, ss.	1	2	1	5	1	Tebeau, 1b.	0	0	6	1	0
La Ch'ce, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	O'Connor, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0	Criger, c.	2	1	9	0	0
Ryan, c.	1	0	4	0	0	Blake, cf.	1	0	2	1	1
Kennedy, p.	2	1	0	4	0	Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Wilson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	16	*26	11	4	Total	7	8	27	11	4

*Criger out, struck by batted ball.

Brooklyn.............0 1 3 3 0 3 2 1 0—13
Cleveland............0 0 1 0 2 2 0 0 2—7

Two-base hits—Sheckard, 2; Magoon, and Wallace. Three-base hits—Griffin, Kennedy, La Chance, Hallman, Burkett, and O'Connor. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 9; off Jones, 1; off Wilson, 1. Stolen bases—Jones, 2; Kennedy, 1. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; Cleveland, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Griffin. Struck out—By Jones, 8; by Kennedy, 2. Double play—McKean, Childs, and Tebeau. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 2.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—Tannehill had his fatal inning in the fourth, when six hits and two errors enabled the Bostons to win the game and get back into first place. Score:

Pittsburg.............0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Boston................1 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 0—8

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 7.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—The Cincinnatis gained what seemed to be winning lead in the eighth, but the visitors hit Damman's pitching hard in the ninth and won out. Score:

Cincinnati............0 0 0 0 1 0 1 5 0—7
Philadelphia..........0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 4—8

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Base hits—Cincinnati, 12; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Damman, Breitenstein, and Peitz; Philadelphia, Donahue and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Louisville, 8; Washington, 1.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 29.—The home team won the third straight game from the Washingtons to-day. Dineen was hit rather freely, while Cunningham had the Senators at his mercy. Score:

Louisville............3 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 ..—8
Washington............0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Louisville, 3. Base hits—Louisville, 11; Washington, 7. Errors—Louisville, 2; Washington, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Kittridge; Washington, Dineen and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

SANTIAGO CUSTOMS REPORT.

Receipts Good, Expenses Reduced, and a Surplus in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has made public the following cablegram sent by Gen. Shafter from Santiago just prior to his departure.

"I have transferred all business relating to customs over to Major Gen. Lawton. There has been collected, with the exception of a small amount in July, $102,093. Salaries of officials and all expenses, including street cleaning, city officials, police, &c., have been paid to date, leaving over $90,000 in the Treasury. The expenses of the Custom House have been cut down from $40,000 per annum to $28,000, and that in time can be materially reduced.

"These collections are all made under the minimum tariff, including a large reduction in tonnage. The economy and celerity which has characterized the business of the Custom House has been brought about in a great measure under the supervision and good management of Donalson."

STATES FILE WAR CLAIMS.

Accounts Cannot Be Presented Direct to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Already several of the States have filed with the Secretary of the Treasury claims for reimbursement of expenditures growing out of the war. Auditor Brown of the Treasury Department, in speaking of these claims, said:

"There seems to be a misapprehension on the part of some of the claimants. Creditors cannot present their accounts direct to the War Department. The law provides that all accounts must be paid by the States, and the general Government will reimburse the States.

"The principal delay likely to be occasioned in the settlement of the claims arises from the failure in some cases to properly receipt the bills, and have them approved by the Governor. When the vouchers are presented in proper shape, this office will pass upon them promptly."

WANT HOLMES DISCIPLINED.

Directors of the New York Club Meet and Discuss the Baseball Controversy—No Definite Action Taken.

The Board of Directors of the New York Baseball Club held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the Freedman-Holmes controversy, in which the club holds that it has received no consideration. The meeting was called only after the Board of Directors of the National League had reinstated Holmes, which action, the local club maintains, was not only a direct violation of the League rules, but also allows Holmes to go unpunished for his insulting remark at the Polo Grounds on July 25.

The Directors present were Edward B. McCall, E. C. Potter, Valentine P. Snyder, and Walter Spalding. The session was short. No definite plan of action was proposed. Mr. McCall said that the club had no intention of giving up the fight, which means that it will insist upon the league disciplining Holmes, and will protest against the payment of the $1,000 fine to the Baltimore Club if Holmes escapes punishment. The board will meet again in a few days, when some definite action will be taken.

A. H. Soden of the Boston Club, one of the men who asked the Board of Directors to rescind the suspension of Holmes, and who is a stockholder in the New York Club, did not appear at the meeting, although he was asked to attend. He will be asked to attend the next meeting, when it is expected that all the Directors, with the exception of President Andrew Freedman, who is in Europe, will be present.

McPARTLAND DEFEATS DALY.

A Twenty-five Round Bout at Coney Island Last Night.

"Kid" McPartland of this city defeated "Jack" Daly of Wilmington, Del., in the twenty-fifth round before the Greater New York Athletic Club, at Coney Island, last night. Both men were in good form and showed careful training. The bout was devoid of foul work. It was evident at the end of the twelfth round that the fight would go to the limit. In the twenty-fifth round, when the two men clinched, the bell ended the fight. The award of the referee was loudly cheered.

McPartland's seconds were John Gorman, Andy Walsh, Robert Clark, and William Needham. He gave his weight as 134½ pounds. Daly's seconds were Samuel Fitzpatrick, Thomas Hogan, and Kid Howard. Daly's weight was 138 pounds.

Daly's friends lost a lot of money on the result. Some bets of $500 to $300 were made by McPartland's friends.

The preliminary bout, between Edward Loeber of Brooklyn and Eugene Rowan of Philadelphia, was declared a draw over the protest of the spectators.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 29.—The Los Angeles Soap Company's plant was destroyed by fire to-day. The blaze was preceded by an explosion. The loss is placed at $100,000; partly insured.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 29.—A fire at New Kensington, eighteen miles north of Pittsburg, at 4 o'clock this morning destroyed the Opera House, Harmer's Block, Jacobin's Block, and a number of dwellings. The Central Hotel was badly damaged. The loss is estimated at $50,000, partially covered by insurance.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. | P. M. | A. M.
Sun rises...5:25|Sun sets...6:37|Moon sets...4:15

High Water This Day.

A. M. | A. M. | A. M.
S. Hook....6:22|Gov. Isl'd...6:43|H. Gate....8:32
P. M. | P. M. | P. M.
S. Hook....6:41|Gov. Isl'd...7:00|H. Gate....8:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 30.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		9:00 A. M.
Saale, Bremen	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.		
Avala, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Roman Prince, La Plata	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.		
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		12:00 M.
Jason, Kingston	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Oneida, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Henry Dumois, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, &c.	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.		
Acanthus, La Plata Countries	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.		
Alexandra, London		9:00 A. M.
Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp		
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fulda, Mediterranean ports	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Francisco, Hull		
Galileo, Newcastle		
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Norge, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 P. M.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §3 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan per steamship Glengyle, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to September 4 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mails close at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 30.

Cilurnum, Shields, Aug. 12.
Europe, London, Aug. 18.
George W. Clyde, Jacksonville, Aug. 26.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Aug. 24.
Martello, Hull, Aug. 14.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Aug. 24.
Pennland, Southampton, Aug. 21.
Southwark, Antwerp, Aug. 20.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 18.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Aug. 28.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 20.
Lahn, Bremen, Aug. 24.
Mohican, Swansea, Aug. 18.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

Advance, Colon, Aug. 25.
Alfreda, Gibraltar, Aug. 19.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Aug. 29.
El Mar, New Orleans, Aug. 27.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 19.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 25.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 21.
Britannic, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Aug. 21.
Ohio, Hull, Aug. 20.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.

Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 26.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.

Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 21.
City of Rome, Glasgow, Aug. 26.
La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 27.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
Titania, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
Winifreda, London, Aug. 25.

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 29.

SS American, (Dutch,) Rotterdam Aug. 17, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Wischausen, Hamburg Aug. 16, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. South of Fire Island at 12:30 A. M. 30th.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Nickerson, Port Antonio, &c., Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:23 P. M.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Vega, (Port.,) Coelho, Lisbon, &c., Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Aug. 19, with mdse. to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Brown, Portland Aug. 27, with cargo in transit to Phelps Bros. & Co.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wadsworth, Glasgow, &c., Aug. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 5:25 A. M.

SS Louisiana, Kemble, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to E. S. Allen.

SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Kingston, &c., Aug. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Antilia, (Br.,) Montella, Nassau Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Dickens, Sharpness, &c., Aug. 16, in ballast and passengers to T. Hogan & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M.

Ship Celeste Burrill, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trefry, Manila 121 ds., with hemp to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Luigia, (Ital.,) Sungetti, Cape Town July 3, in ballast to John C. Seager.

Bark Armenia, (of John, N. B.,) Anderson, Manila 135 ds., with hemp to order—vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 29, 9:30 P. M., S. W., gentle breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Chalmette, for New Orleans.
SS Karthago, Ger.,) for Guantanamo, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Boadicea, (Br.,) Briggs, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken Aug. 7 in lat. 9 south, long. 36 west.

Notice to Mariners.

LONG ISLAND SOUND—CORNFIELD POINT LIGHT VESSEL, CONN.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that Light Vessel No. 48, moored in Long Island Sound off Cornfield Point, was on the morning of Aug. 27, 1898, damaged by collision with a passing vessel, which necessitated a change in characteristic of the white light at her foremast head from flashing to fixed.

This vessel will, therefore, until further notice, show a fixed white light at her foremasthead instead of flashing white, while that at the mainmast head will remain fixed red, as heretofore.

SANDY HOOK, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Gedney Channel lights are extinguished to-night.

Miscellaneous.

HAMBURG, Aug. 30.—Ship Australia, (Nor.,) Capt. Frantzen, which arr. in the River Elbe on Aug. 27, bound for this port from Mobile, and grounded at Blankenese, as before reported, has floated.

FREEMANTLE, Western Australia, Aug. 29.—Bark Snowdon, (Br.,) Capt. Rowlands, from Bangkok April 28 for Callao, has put into this port with jibboom, yards, sails and topmast gone, cargo shifted and slightly damaged, the effects of a hurricane encountered by her in lat. 32 degrees south, lon. 105 degrees east.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—SS Antwerp City, (Br.,) Capt. Richards, recently arr. at Antwerp from Montreal, caught fire in her forepeak at Sunderland on Saturday last, and considerable damage was done before it was extinguished.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York, arr. at Gibraltar at 8 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Naples and Genoa.

SS Atbara, (Br.,) Capt. Colingwood, from New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York, arr. at Havre at 4 A. M. to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich from Naples, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 5 P. M. Aug. 27.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, sld. from Hamburg for New York at 4 P. M. yesterday.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Schuckmann, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York yesterday.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from Antwerp for New York, passed Scilly yesterday.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Bristol Aug. 26.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from New York via Gravesend, arr. at Hull Aug. 27.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Strathlyon, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from New York, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS Scottish Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McLennon, sld. from Santos for New York Aug. 26.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York yesterday.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, sld. from Dundee for New York to-day.

SS Ettrickdale, (Br.,) Capt. Gower, from Samarang for New York, passed Perim Aug. 27.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlaeger, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS St. Ninian, (Br.,) Capt. Haynes, from Hongkong, &c., for New York, passed Malta yesterday.

SS Strathmore, (Br.,) Capt. Cunningham, from New York for Singapore, &c., passed Malta yesterday.

SS Yanariva, (Br.,) Capt. Weston, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Port Elizabeth, &c., Aug. 13.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, sld. from Marseilles for New York Aug. 27.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York, arr. at Trieste Aug. 24.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York via Naples, arr. at Marseilles Aug. 27.

SS Indralema, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New York for Hongkong, &c., arr. at Singapore to-day.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from Aarhuus for New York, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York for Flushing, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Leconfield, (Br.,) Capt. Farwell, from New York for Copenhagen, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Port Melbourne, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for London, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

W. & J. Sloane

Beg to announce the opening of an unusual Fall Stock of high class Foreign and Domestic Carpetings in

PRIVATE PATTERNS,

adapted to the finest decorations. ENGLISH VELVETS in plain colorings, 9 and 12 feet wide, and made exclusively for us.

Broadway & 19th St.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

A man in the darkness of hopeless disease is of all men most miserable. When doctors and medicines innumerable have been tried and found wanting, and loving friends vainly urge upon him the food he cannot eat and which brings him no nourishment or strength, what is to be done?

Men and women who have sunken so far into weakness and disease that the whole body seems to be permeated and poisoned by it have found health, strength and vigor through the transforming, electrifying power of that wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery" which Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., proffered, thirty years ago, to sick and suffering humanity.

During all the years since then this marvelous "Discovery" has been building up weak and debilitated constitutions by its extraordinary influence upon the human, nutritive system. It gives the digestive organism keen power and capacity to appropriate every life-giving element from the food taken into the stomach and transforms it into rich, highly vitalized blood and healthy flesh, bone, sinew and nerve fiber.

Consumption in all its earlier stages is arrested and counteracted by the tissue-building, flesh-making, life-promoting power of this grand medicine and there is no darkness of bodily ailment so dense but it will shed upon the sufferer the light of renewed hope.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 30, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication........Printing House Square
Up-Town..........1,269 Broadway.
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON..........515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.;
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..........$10.00
Six Months..........$5.00
Three Months..........$2.50
One Month..........$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..........$8.00
Six Months..........$4.00
Three Months..........$2.00
One Month..........75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year..........$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..........$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..........$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per month..........$2.00

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

TO MR. M'KINLEY.

Does the President not know that the lives of American soldiers sacrificed in peaceful camps at home outnumber those lost on the fields of battle in Cuba and Manila?

Does he not know that these losses, inflicted while our men were under the immediate care of our own Government, are more cruel for the victims, more infuriating to the people, than had they been due to defeat in battle?

Does he not know that measured by the destruction of life he has caused, the suffering and injury he has inflicted, Mr. ALGER is a worse enemy than Spain has been or could be?

Does he not know that the shame, the horror, and the rage that Mr. ALGER has sown in the hearts of the American people are as poignant as could have been caused by an act of treason?

If he knows these things, why does he keep Mr. ALGER in his Cabinet?

OUR SHARE IN THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

No change in the relations of the great powers of the world and in the possibilities of their future has taken place since the close of the Continental wars in the beginning of this century more marked and pregnant than that involved in the war of the United States with Spain.

In the first place it was a sudden and startling outbreak of the irrepressible conflict between civilization and barbarism. This country, yielding to an impulse by no means clearly defined, the impulse, in reality, of the force of civilization, put an end to the rule of a mediaeval power at our doors the consequences of which had become intolerable. The struggle was sudden, strenuous, short, and our victory was complete. The war was conducted on our side without hatred, and its close was marked by simple and unforced kindness toward those of our enemy that had fallen into our hands.

In the second place, in the course of the brief conflict the fortunes of war had planted our flag in the harbor of Manila, the capital of the Philippines, and made possible there the rule of the United States. The splendid port, lying at the centre of radii reaching to Formosa and Japan, Southern China, Tonquin, and Borneo, to the possessions of two great European and two great Oriental powers, had come under our sway and might be permanently held. The young Republic of America had emerged from the splendid isolation of its vast western possessions, and almost unconsciously had taken its place in the ranks among powers with world-wide interests, and capable of enterprises of world-wide bearing. Among these powers it was suddenly revealed that there was one that was the natural ally of the American Republic, whose people spoke the same tongue and followed the same ideals, whose Government was based on the same principles, and whose interests in the expansion of free commerce throughout the world were substantially the same. Every chancellery of Europe promptly saw that if the American Republic and Great Britain should unite they would be at once impregnable and invincible.

It is plain that this suddenly revealed possibility has not been without its influence in the remarkable step taken by the Czar of Russia. The one power with which a breach was likely to come was Great Britain; it was likely to come in China; in China lay the field for the expansion of American trade which our Government was likely to seek to protect with the greatest energy; for the purposes of such protection the possession of Manila was of the greatest importance. Should Great Britain and the United States under these conditions make common cause, there was no European combination that could overcome them. War, with Russia and any possible allies of hers would be a mere hopeless waste of life and treasure. Such a situation so interpreted was a powerful argument for a strenuous effort for universal peace. The suggestion of this influence upon the mind of the Czar does not in the least detract from his sincere attachment to the high ideals by which he professes to be guided. General peace is not the less a "humanitarian" object—to quote the quaint language of his Minister's proposition—because its achievement will be beneficent alike to the sovereign who urges it and to those who join him in assuring it.

Indeed, the most significant element in the movement on which the Czar has entered is that the real and lasting interests of every one of the great nations now groaning under the terrible burden of their preparation for war lie in the certainty of peace which would enable them to lift this burden and also to use their energies in the development of industry and trade. Despite the jealousies of Governments and the blind animosities of race which have made such questions as the disposition of Turkey, for instance, thorny and perilous, the prosperity of every nation in Europe is felt to depend on peace. If the conference shall meet, even if no formal agreement shall result, it is inevitable that the earnest discussion of the actual interests of nations must lead to the evolution of new principles, the defining of new aims, and the alignment of the nations under quite different standards.

It is not to be doubted for an instant that the Government of the United States will, on the receipt of the Czar's proposition, proclaim its sincere and earnest adherence to the principles avowed and its strong desire to promote the purpose sought. Not only will this be the first opportunity to publish to the world that the United States are as peaceful as they have shown themselves powerful, but it will be a golden opportunity to join Great Britain in the conference in the advocacy of that policy of free commerce which is the surest guarantee of both peace and prosperity. Against participation in such a conference with European powers, the old caution as to entangling alliances has no weight. In a common effort for general peace we can safely and properly join. When that effort can be made successful by the general adoption of the freest possible markets in all the new regions of the globe, our participation is dictated by the highest expediency as well as by the plainest duty.

THE "EUROPEAN SYSTEM."

The German press is well within the mark in "doubting whether America will reorganize her army on the European system of general conscription." No American has yet suggested such a thing. Without doubt there is much to be said in favor of universal and compulsory military service. The habit of discipline and obedience acquired by "a year with the colors" might be a most useful addition to popular education. But the price of withdrawal from industry is much too high to pay. The general conscription will not be adopted by any nation except under the pressure of necessity. The Continental powers are under this necessity. Great Britain is protected from it by "the silver streak," and we more effectually by three thousand miles of sea.

Not that our army will not be enlarged as well as reorganized. This war has shown us that, with a more formidable enemy than Spain, one army corps of regulars would not be sufficient for the National defense. It has also shown us that the National Guard of most of the States is by no means that "well-regulated militia" which the Constitution declares to be "essential to the security of a free State." We shall have hereafter a more numerous regular army, and a better organized, better equipped, and better officered militia, which will really be a National Guard.

But the fulfillment of these requirements will be very far short indeed of an adoption of the "European system." We shall have also to provide, for some years to come, garrisons for Cuba, Puerto Rico, and probably for a part of the Philippines. How these garrisons are to be composed is a question for military experts, upon which doubtless many of them are at work already. These garrisons will necessarily be regulars, but it may be found quite feasible to fill their ranks in great part with natives of the countries to be garrisoned.

But it is entirely gratuitous to assume that because we must for a time hold Cuba and Puerto Rico, and may not for a time see our way to letting go of the Philippines, we have entered upon a career of foreign conquest and subjugation. To do that would be to abandon our principle that "all Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed." In Puerto Rico we have that consent in advance and by acclamation. In Cuba it is at least highly probable that we shall have it before the period of our provisional occupation expires, unless in the meanwhile we receive assurances that the Cubans themselves can form and maintain a civilized government under which private rights and public order will be secure. The weight of testimony is that such a Government is impossible in the Philippines. But there is every reason to believe that a just American Government would represent the wishes of the Filipinos far more accurately than any government which a native adventurer like AGUINALDO can set up.

"The consent of the governed" will greatly simplify and cheapen the work of supplying an army which is not to be a "garrison," in the sense of a means of subjugation or repression so much as a mere police force. Such a force is all that we shall need in Puerto Rico, it is likely to be all that we shall need in Cuba while we remain there, it may be all that we shall need in the Philippines. Add these garrisons to the strength of the army that we need for National defense, and we shall still be very far short indeed, even absolutely, and still further short in proportion to our population, of the numbers required for the army of a military empire like Germany or a military republic like France. "The European system of general conscription" is not conceivably applicable to the future, any more than to the present situation of the United States.

EXPANSION AND DINGLEYISM.

That was a remarkable article which we copied on Sunday from "The Manufacturer" in favor of "the open door" in the Far East, and of our uniting with Great Britain to keep it open. What made it remarkable was, of course, the journal in which it appeared. The arguments of which it made use are familiar to our readers. But that the organ of the American manufacturer should demand a fair field and no favor in foreign lands, and show itself willing to accept a fair field and no favor in lands which are, or are to be, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, this is really startling.

And yet we believe there is no doubt that our contemporary speaks for its constituency. It has been becoming increasingly evident even to the more conservative and timid among them that "the home market" by no means suffices them. The first opportunity they had to compete for the markets of the world outside was afforded to them by what is untruly called the Wilson tariff. Owing to the treacherous and corrupt manipulation of the House bill in the Senate the opportunity was very incomplete. If Mr. WILSON had had his way it would have been far more ample. But, such as it was, the manufacturing interests of the country, excepting those which had been nerved into being and coddled into continuance by the tariff, and which would have died without it, perceived what a field it opened to them. Their enterprise reawakened under that encouragement, and they rushed out to conquer distant markets. Their success was so eminent and remarkable that it is certain they will not consent to be again restricted as they were before. The Dingley tariff is not in fact a manufacturers' tariff, but only a politicians' tariff.

Of course we cannot possibly pretend in taking over Spanish colonies to revert to the Spanish policy of exclusive trade with those colonies. That would be to make our rule as reactionary as that of Spain. Moreover we want "the open door" in countries which we do not control, and the only way to get it is to open the door in countries which we do control. It seems now to be accepted that the door is to be closed in China, and the mediaeval method of exclusive trading with colonies to be substituted for the modern method of a fair field and no favor. The countries which are chiefly interested in "the open door" in China are Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, and they have the same interest elsewhere in the East. If they had acted promptly and together it is possible that the door in China would have been kept open. It is mainly the fault of the United States that they did not. But it is gratifying to find the organ of the manufacturers insisting that we shall open the door in our own new possessions. As BURKE said, "a great empire and little minds go ill together." Being interpreted this means that you cannot combine commercial expansion and Dingleyism. And when Dingleyism is once abandoned in our outlying possessions by universal consent, how long will it continue to prevail at home?

OUR CANADIAN TRADE.

That was a very suggestive tabular comparison which we printed yesterday of our trade with Canada for 1897, compared with that for 1898. Mr. DINGLEY will doubtless point with pride to the evidence it furnishes of the success of his efforts to check importations from the Dominion. It shows a steady shrinkage of imports almost all along the line.

We do not mean to go again into an argument upon the general question. But there is one set of items which has only to be indicated to show to any sensible man that in regard to them Mr. DINGLEY's pride is entirely fatuous, and that he has been playing the part not of a public benefactor, but of a public malefactor. Of course we mean the imports of lumber. These appear in three items of the tables, "Logs and round timber," "Boards, planks, &c.," and "Wood pulp." In 1897 we imported under all these heads $12,097,717. In 1898 under the fostering care of Mr. DINGLEY the amount had shrunk to $8,292,318, a reduction of about one-third. But in the item of "Boards, planks, &c.," the reduction is still more remarkable. In 1897 we imported from Canada under this head a value of $9,073,405. In 1898 we imported but $3,496,616.

This may be a pleasing announcement in what is left of the lumber district of Maine, but in other parts of the country it ought to excite alarm. It shows that we are using up our National inheritance of forests at a more rapid rate than ever while making no provision for its renewal. The clearing away of woodland in Canada opens new fields for tillage. That is true to a much less extent on this side of the border. In many parts of the United States the lumberman leaves behind him nothing but desolation. He is engaged in killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. It is our national interest to retard the destruction of our forests. The effect of the Dingley bill has been to accelerate it, and to bring nearer the day when we must rely entirely upon imported lumber, in the absence of any scientific system of forestry. The "American industry" protected by Mr. DINGLEY is the industry of cutting down trees which cannot be replaced. He may be pleased with his work, but there is no reason why anybody else should be, except the "lumber barons."

BRYAN THE WARRIOR.

"BRYAN will be renominated by an irresistible popular impulse," says Mr. SHANKLIN, the Indiana member of the Democratic National Committee, in a telegram to our neighbor The Herald.

Is it Col. BRYAN's war record that is destined to set in motion this cyclonic demand for BRYAN? Certainly his 16-to-1 record and teachings will not last until 1900. There will not be vitality enough in that disreputable issue to win for BRYAN two-thirds of the delegates to the next Democratic National Convention. The dupes of 1896 will be wiser in 1900. Great multitudes of the voters of the South and West who were discontented and Populistic two years ago have quit howling and gone to work. When the next Presidential election comes around they will be in possession of so many dollars earned by hard and honest labor that they will slam the door in the face of any man who advises them that 50-cent dollars are better than 100-cent dollars. Besides, the people of the country are going to have great matters to think about and talk about in the coming years, matters more engaging for the intellect, more agreeable to the taste, and more tolerable to the conscience than the villainous sentiments of the Chicago platform.

Yet the opinion expressed by Committeeman SHANKLIN is also held by the members of the Democratic National Committee from Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Nebraska, Missouri, Idaho, Wyoming, North Carolina, Kentucky, Nevada, Texas, Iowa, and the Indian Territory. They approve in telegrams to The Herald the views of ex-Gov. WILLIAM J. STONE of Missouri, who confidently predicts BRYAN's renomination and warns the Democrats of New York that they will be without standing in the National party if they do not put a Bryanite candidate on a Bryanite platform at their convention in Syracuse next month.

Surely it is the warrior BRYAN that these men have in their prophetic vision, not BRYAN of the cross of gold and the six hundred spirits. It is the hero of Tampa, the slashing, smashing, thundering son of Mars in his Colonel's uniform that is to fire the popular heart and raise up trembling tidal waves of irresistible popular enthusiasm. How the veterans of El Caney and San Juan and Manila will huzza for this terrible warrior who drove the last Spaniard from the hotel piazzas of Jacksonville and with dauntless breast sat down to a good dinner every one of the hundred days of the war.

It was literally the "glad hand" that was given to the men of the Seventy-first as they made their brief passage through the streets of New York yesterday by the tens of thousands of people who thronged the sidewalks and the windows. There was the note of joyful welcome, of pride and affection, in the shouting and clapping of the multitude. But beneath it there was the note of profound grief and indignation. The "veterans" who were able to march at any part of the route were sadly few, and the proportion both of these and of the men who were too weak to march to the full ranks that passed through the streets three months since was pitifully slight. The cost of "politics" in the War Department was very plain to those who saw the Seventy-first yesterday, and it will not be forgotten.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Congress itself, at least once, was asked to tremble at the spectacle of a cheap Japanese watch which one of the statesmen dangled before the eyes of his colleagues, while at divers times, and in sundry newspapers, the possibility that American watchmakers would soon be ruined by Oriental competition has been gloomily exploited. If any fears were thus excited, they might as well be dismissed for the present. In time, doubtless, the Japanese will acquire the skill requisite for making a good watch, but they have not done so yet, and the result of their efforts to establish the industry in the islands has not been at all impressive. The much-talked-of factory at Osaka seems to have given up the idea of independent production, and now turns out only a comparatively small number of watches, made of parts imported from the United States. Even this work of "assembling" has not been well done, since the American superintendent and all the American artisans were dismissed, and the wise Japanese, who are not sentimental in business, prefer the foreign timepiece to those partially of home production. There is also a so-called watch factory at Tokio, with a five-horse power engine, a machine for stamping cases, and a few lathes for the manufacture of pivots, wheels, and screws, but though the establishment has been in operation for four years, it has not been able to complete a single watch, and is little more than a horological school, with twenty young workmen as scholars. Switzerland now, as for years past, supplies by far the larger part of Japan's demand for watches, but the United States is slowly increasing its share of this profitable trade, while the percentage of it controlled by Switzerland is as slowly decreasing in value, though not yet in the number of complete watches exported. The Japanese will not buy a key-winding watch at any price, and they now prefer the smaller sizes. They insist that even the cheapest of their watches shall be provided with what is called a chronographic dial, and, sensible people that they are, pay little attention to cases and much to the quality of the works as evidenced by accurate timekeeping.

—Boston merchants are severely lectured by The Herald of that city for their failure to adopt and utilize with energy the methods of keeping old trade and attracting new that have produced such good effects in Chicago, and especially in New York. It prophesies that unless work of this kind is soon done, unless the advantages which buyers can secure in Boston are widely advertised, and cheap rates of transportation secured, much of the city's wholesale trade will be drawn away by its more enterprising rivals. Now, there is no particular reason why these admonitions should be repeated here, for, of course, Boston's loss, in one sense, is New York's gain, and the more "conservative," that is, the more indolent and unprogressive, her merchants are, the more likely New York will be to attract their customers. But in another sense, and a much higher one, this city has a direct interest in the prosperity of every other place in the country, and consequently we do not need to ignore the perils of our competitors or to refrain from urging them to accept good advice, which this of The Herald undoubtedly is. Still, the Bostonians should not copy our policies too closely or expect from them too great results. The associated merchants of New York adopted certain means which in their judgment would harmonize with certain conditions. And as yet they have rather made a beginning than attained the "success" with which our contemporary credits them. No amount of activity will make Boston the great distributing centre which New York is, and always must be, simply by reason of its position.

—When the Spanish soldiers from Santiago arrive at Corunna, those of them who are in a state approaching good health will be subjected for eight days to strict quarantine in the Lazareto de Oza. That as a place of detention for sick men leaves much to be desired, for the arrangements are of the most primitive and Spanish sort, and the soldiers, wasted and worn as they are from fighting, fever, and a long voyage, cannot fail to suffer severely in a place where there are no real comforts or proper appliances to alleviate their hardships. The rank and file must sleep huddled together in a large room. The bed consists of an ordinary wooden table, on which is placed a straw mattress. The soldier will have to cover himself with a rug or whatever wrap he may possess. The officers' quarters are luxurious in comparison, but even these are very rough and comfortless. Fever patients, whether officers or privates, must remain in the Lazareto for forty days, since Spanish sanitarians still believe that no period shorter than that established by mediaeval superstition will insure safety. After the forty days are over, the troops will be allowed to leave the Lazareto, and then will arise the problem as to where they are to be accommodated. According to the latest reports, some of them will be billeted on the people in the town, others will be quartered in some ruined factories, while the rest may have to encamp on the hills at the back of Corunna. Their arrival was a source of some apprehension among the residents. The town is none too well drained, and there is a drought of water at the present moment owing to the excessive heat. The Autumn season is that in which infectious diseases are most prevalent.

PERSONAL.

—One queer result of the recent campaign of defamation which the German press has waged against the United States, and of Admiral DIEDERICH's insolent behavior at Manila, is a sudden and general manifestation, by American scientists, and especially by our doctors and surgeons, of angry impatience with the claims to superior skill and knowledge, and to a higher and more scrupulous regard for professional dignity, which are so often made in behalf of their Teutonic brethren. In the past these claims, while not exactly admitted, have rarely excited protest, or, if they have, the protests failed to reach the public ear, and the average unthinking citizen has almost come to believe that German science is a thing apart from, because above, other sciences. Evidently the American doctors have tired of relegation to a subordinate position, and in their own journals at least, they are now adding strong voices to the chorused resentment of German pretensions. For instance, The Cleveland Journal of Medicine asks: "How long, in America, would BEHRING be a leader of medicine after he had publicly patented, for the benefit of his own pocket, the results of the labors of PASTEUR, ROUX, FRAENKEL, KITASATO, ARONSON, TIZZONI, EHRLICH, and many others?" The list is long, the accusation one which, if untrue, ought to be unendurable, but the Cleveland editor seems to have perfect confidence in his ability to prove it, if necessary, for he asserts with emphasis that "no American physician of any reputation has ever so debased himself, and further, American medical ethics, with all its admitted shortcomings, has never yet descended to the German plane." It is worth noting, too, that Dr. KOCH's latest "discovery"—the rôle played by the mosquito in disseminating malaria—receives no attention from British scientists, their reason for not getting excited over it being, apparently, the fact that Surgeon Major DONALD ROSS, of the Indian Medical Service, put forward the mosquito hypothesis three years ago, and his subsequent investigations, quietly but constantly carried on and carefully recorded, had raised the hypothesis to the dignity of a theory some time before Dr. KOCH heard of it.

—Two eminent personages have mysteriously disappeared within the past few months—personages at whom everybody had prepared to stare with both eyes for hours and days at a time, and yet, strangely enough, no exclamations of surprise, much less of anxiety, are to be heard from any part of the country. It is true, indeed, that we all know with more or less accuracy the whereabouts of these two individuals, and that may account for the general composure, but it is also true that very few people indeed have the faintest idea as to what either half of the pair is doing, the one in a Southern camp, and the other among the Cuban mountains. For of course we refer to WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and MAXIMO GOMEZ. These are men who were expected to be very prominent in the war, and not once have they appeared on the surface of events, either while the struggle was in progress or since hostilities were suspended and peace negotiations began! What happened to them? Even an amateur prophet would have foretold with confidence the rapid elevation of both into notoriety, if not into fame, and both have given a lifelike imitation of the modest violet crossed with the taciturn clam! This mystery is not a very important one, but still it is a mystery, and therefore interesting enough to deserve attention. Now that investigations of various sorts are impending, wouldn't it be well to ascertain, just incidentally, of what plots or accidents Mr. BRYAN and Gen. GOMEZ were the victims?

CONGESTION IN HIGHER COURTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow a lawyer of long practice a word about the present condition of the calendar of the Court of Appeals and its relief. Mr. Choate, it seems, now regrets that the Constitution of 1894, over the making of which he presided, omitted, or rather repudiated, the clause adopted into the previous Constitution, allowing the Governor from time to time to appoint a special court, called a Second Division of the Court of Appeals, to which all causes undisposed of in the Court of Appeals could be referred. Thus relieved, it was thought the Court of Appeals could then begin anew and keep up with the business. A Second Division was then appointed. Its Judges were selected from the same class of Judges from whose decisions the pending appeals were taken. Thus, the litigants in those cases were deprived of their Constitutional right to a review by a court composed of Judges elected by the people of the whole State, the Judges selected having been elected by the people of certain districts. It did clear the calendar of the Court of Appeals, but its effect was temporary, since now its condition is worse than ever before. The scheme resulted in a general dissatisfaction, which was the cause of its being omitted from the Constitution of 1894.

At the last session of the Legislature action was taken to submit to the people of the State an amendment to the present Constitution which will re-establish the omitted clause as a solvent of the present blockade in the road to justice. But are there not other and better modes of accomplishing this result than the one now proposed? Our present Appellate Divisions, composed of five to seven Judges, are clothed with full judicial power, where their decisions are unanimous, to finally determine all questions of fact involved in the litigation, leaving only their application of the law to the case for review by the Court of Appeals. The Appellate Divisions, therefore, are as supreme in regard to the facts as the Court of Appeals is in regard to the law. From this system it frequently results that, while the Appellate Divisions pass finally upon the facts, and in the first instance upon the law involved, the Court of Appeals, by a vote of four of its seven Judges, takes a different view of the law, reverses the judgment appealed from, and sends the case back to begin again the circuitous and expensive route that has to be followed to reach an end to the litigation. The three Judges of the Court of Appeals who do not concur with the four, added to the five Appellate Division Judges, make eight Judges of equal rank and ability who have been overruled by four, the case being thus decided by a minority. Surely this system is wholly absurd and erroneous. Yet it is the hope of drawing a prize in this lottery of law that is one of the causes of the difficulty that now exists; the other incentive being the delay that the congested condition of the Court of Appeals calendar gives to the worsted party. Remove this folly, and that calendar will soon diminish to an extent that will render the makeshift of a Second Division unnecessary. The Legislature has power under the Constitution to enact that no judgment rendered by the unanimous division of an Appellate Court shall be reversed except by the unanimous vote of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or by six at least. Let this be done at once, and the congested Court of Appeals calendar will soon disappear, as will also the delay that now amounts almost to a denial of justice.

A PRACTICING ATTORNEY.

New York, Aug. 26, 1898.

WATER SUPPLY AT CAMP ALGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some weeks ago I met an officer of volunteers whose regiment had been stationed at Camp Alger, (detested name,) since its mustering into the service of the United States, in May last, and the statements made by him respecting the conditions under which his regiment had existed during the intervening time were appalling. He told me that the camp was four miles from the water supply, and that the total amount of that fluid furnished daily to the entire regiment of over 1,300 troops was the contents of two sprinkling carts, which brought it the four miles mentioned.

He said that this small quantity was all that was supplied to them for bathing, drinking, and culinary purposes, and the result was that not a man of that 1,300 had been able to obtain a bath since the regiment went into camp, and that the fact was self-evident to any one who came near the men. This absence of all means of personal cleanliness was one great source of typhoid fever, of which there had been so much. The site of the camp was a barren one, with nothing whatever to recommend it for such use, and all wondered why it was put there. I have heard it stated that the property belonged to a friend of Alger's, and the rental paid by the Government had something to do with its selection. I know nothing of the truth of this assertion, but it is not impossible.

Keep up your valiant crusade against this man who, knowing the sentiment of the country respecting his retention of an office he has done so much to degrade, retains it. It is incomprehensible that the President, who has the power to dismiss the man at once, takes no such action, when he knows the feeling existing throughout the Nation. I pray that a searching investigation may be ordered and carried through by Congress, and this man's incompetency, or worse, be exposed to the people.

ANTI-ALGER.

New York, Aug. 26, 1898.

Give Them a Furlough.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that we have shouted ourselves hoarse over our returning warships, is it not proper that the Administration should give their commanders a short rest in the way of a furlough for a month or six weeks to recuperate in the quiet retirement of their families? These men have been subjected for months to a most terrible mental and physical strain, culminating in a frightful contest, and it is strange that they are not one and all broken down, and incapable of further professional service. One or two of them are pronounced unfitted for work—"condemned," in the strange language of the department. The country owes them a debt of gratitude it can never repay. Now let them be relieved of all thought of business for a little while until they can recuperate. The modesty which always accompanies true greatness prevents them from asking for this recognition of their services, but those in authority should see the necessity for such action.

HERBERT B. TURNER.

New York, Aug. 29, 1898.

The Third Avenue Bridge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inconveniences which your report points out as now existing upon the new Third Avenue Bridge are due to the fact that this structure is being used in an unfinished state. When the broad approach from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, now under construction, is completed, these inconveniences will disappear.

This new approach will not take a year to finish, but will be done before the end of the present year.

T. C. CLARKE,
Consulting Engineer, Third Avenue Bridge.
New York, Aug. 29, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Puritan Boy.

Minister's Wife—Tommy Crowther, you haven't washed your face to-day.

Tommy Crowther—'Tain't Sunday.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Surprising Achievement.

"What is luck, Uncle Jim?"

"Luck? Well, it is when a boy turns out to be as smart as his grandmother said he was."—Detroit Free Press.

Used to Royalty.

"There's a man, Sir, in whose presence I have known Princes of royal blood to turn pale and tremble."

"Why, who is he?"

"He's a pigsticker at the stock yards."—Chicago Tribune.

Turned His Back.

Landlady—That new boarder is either married or a widower.

Daughter—Why, mamma, he says he's a bachelor.

Landlady—Don't you believe he is. When he opens his pocketbook to pay his board he always turns his back to me.—Boston Beacon.

Appreciative.

"Don't misunderstand me," said Meandering Mike; "I ain't down on work."

"You don't seem to have much affection fur it," replied Plodding Pete.

"Yes, I have. Work is a good t'ing. If it wasn't fur work how would all dese people git money to give us?"—Evening Star (Washington.)

SOMEWHERE.

From The Boston Journal.

Somewhere, in some secluded spot,
As yet fresh-painted and unknown,
That which I seek awaiteth me,
While I perspire and fret and groan.
Somewhere my labor and my pain
Will end, and end with joyful shout.
Somewhere—its rent extremely low—
I'll find a flat without an out.

I'll find the best of plumbing there;
I'll find the rooms just what I need;
I'll find the landlord prompt to see
That tenants are not made to bleed.
I'll find the neighbors fond of peace;
No cats or dogs, no things that jar;
The house not on the busy street,
But from the street cars not too far.

There'll be no girls who murder "Palms,"
Or tear their hair o'er "Hostler Joe."
No small boy plays a martial drum
Within a mile of where I go.
A lawn, green vines, and things like that!
The rent? Ah! that will trifling be,
For somewhere, in a favored spot,
Steam-heated heaven waits for me.

NEW THEATRICAL BI

"Too Much Johnson" Again, a to the Tune of "Home, Sweet Home."

A NOISY DREYFUS MELODRAMA

"Devil's Island" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—"Christopher, Jr.," and "A Stranger in New York" in Harlem.

The beginning of Mr. Sothern's Fall engagement having been postponed until Thursday night, when it will conflict with the first performance of Mr. Augustus Thomas's new play, the place of honor in last night's new theatrical bills was held by the Empire Theatre, where Mr. William Gillette reappeared, to the tune of "Home, Sweet Home," and acted the amusing liar in "Too Much Johnson." The theatre was more than full, and there was no doubt of the heartiness of the comedian's reception; still we can hardly be expected to treat Mr. Gillette and his long-familiar three-act farce as new and important topics. One may fully comprehend how much an American actor who has been oft to London excels an American actor who always stops at home, and yet fail of fresh words of welcome each time the traveled Thespian reappears in his native land.

"Too Much Johnson," founded on "La Plantation Thomassin," is still a brisk and diverting piece; Mr. Gillette's portrayal of Augustus Billings is, probably, the best piece of comic acting he has ever given us, though it hardly seemed quite at its best in repose and finish last evening. The supporting cast is capable, and the setting is suitable.

A word of recognition is due to Miss Ida Conquest for the adroit and charming manner in which she treated the not very arduous rôle of Mrs. Billings. Miss Conquest is a young actress of varied and growing powers, and much may be expected of her. But in "Too Much Johnson" Billings is almost everything; and it was truly Mr. Gillette's night at the Empire, from the moment he came in sight, and Mr. Fürst's band played the supposedly appropriate music, and the house was filled with cheers.

Augustus Billings	William Gillette
Mrs. Billings	Ida Conquest
Mrs. S. Upton Batterson	Kate Meek
Francis Faddish	Samuel Reed
Leonora Faddish	Hope Ross
Henry MacIntosh	Arnold Daly
Joseph Johnson	Joseph Brennan
Leon Dathis	Joseph Francoeur
Frederick	Robert Hickman
Steward	William Smith
Steward's Boy	Joseph Madden
Sellery Looton	Thomas Erison
Messenger	James Rickard

"DEVIL'S ISLAND."

A Crude Melodrama Noisily Acted at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

The Fourteenth Street Theatre, which opened its doors last evening, after the Summer recess, will be devoted early this Fall to plays of the type which used to be denominated "blood and thunder." The first of them, "Devil's Island," which treats in a frankly theatrical way of the great Dreyfus mystery, making it all as clear and obvious as mud, will give place the middle of next month to another piece called "The Dawn of Freedom," which treats of incidents in the recent Spanish war, though it was written three years ago, the author being a prophet of the name of Gilmore.

The house was crowded last night, and the hot and noisy audience treated the play as if they liked it, a little too familiarly, perhaps, for the comfort of the actors, but with a measure of indulgence, on the whole, that spoke more for their hearts than for their heads. They often laughed boisterously when the authors, Vera de Noie and Arthur D. Hall, were as serious as the silent tomb itself, and the actors were doing their best to preserve the gravity of the situation. But, on the other hand, they applauded all the noble sentiments in the text, and hissed the villain.

"Devil's Island" is in five acts, and the burden of it is borne by that lithe, vigorous, and experienced actress, Emily Rigl, in the character of Nina Petrovsky, a Russian Countess, and even worse than that, but very beautiful and very daring. She is in love with the hero, De la Tour, it seems, among others, and through a misunderstanding, and the influence of the villain, is the cause of his degradation. But she amply atones for this slight error, by drugging an officer, donning his uniform and mustache, and proceeding by submarine boat to Devil's Island, where she discovers De la Tour in a cage and releases him after a few eloquent words. Presently both are blown sky high along with the island itself by a dynamite explosion, but falling upon the broad bosom of the sea the two humans escape unhurt, and are picked up by the American steam yacht Hustler, while the island, presumably, sinks to the bottom and is seen no more.

Not all of the new scenery worked well last night, but take it all in all, the performance, with its noise and confusion, was better than the play.

Maurice de la Tour	William Harcourt
Prince Boris Orloff	Ralph Delmore
General Regaud	Emile Le Croix
George Maxwell	Warren Conlan
Victor Duvernay	Carlton Wells
Oscar Astor	Ernest Tarlton
Tony Pons	Tony West
Sergeant Grandin	L. A. Johnson
Corporal Le Franc	Edward Coombe
Nina Petrovsky	Emily Rigl
Pauline de la Tour	Adelyn Wesley
Gay Huntress	Vera De Noie
Elizabeth Randolph	Dorothy Rossmore
Babette Folliot	Christie MacLean

The Local Stock Companies.

A change of bill was made at the Columbus Theatre last night from Robertson's "Caste" to Madeline Lucette Ryley's "Christopher, Jr.," pleasantly remembered as one of the plays in which John Drew and Maude Adams acted together. The comedy was intelligently acted, with spirit and discretion, and the performance pleased a large audience. The cast included William G. Beach as young Christopher, Charles Bowser as Gibbs, Frazer Coulter as Whitaway, Alberta Gallatin as Dora, Ellie Germon as Mrs. Gibbs, Kate Denin Wilson as Mrs. Colt, and Orrin Johnson as Herbert.

At the Murray Hill Theatre the second performance of Grismer and Clay Greene's drama called "The New South" was given by H. V. Donnelly's stock company. The play was well [illegible] and the performance is good enough, considering the low prices charged.

"That Man" in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—"That Man," a new three-act farce by A. Vivanti Chartres, was produced at the Columbia Theatre this evening, under the direction of A. M. Palmer. It was well received. The theme is not particularly novel, but the treatment is skillful. After the third act Mr. Palmer made a happy speech of thanks on behalf of the absent author, the company, and himself. Secretary Gage and party, Justice McKenna's family, the local members of the Cuban Junta, and other distinguished people were present.

Theophilus Montjoy	Reuben Fax
Bijou Marie Dupont	Mlle. Pilar-Morin
Tom Harvest	William Bernard
Claire Harvest	Edith Atkinson
Jimmy Dalton	E. W. Morrison
Dolly Dalton	Edna Phillips
Theodore Vane	George Ober
Electra Vane	Jennie Weathersby
Lucy Smith	Stella Kenney
Squibbs	Eugene Jepson
Flora	Clara Everett
Mary	[illegible]
Walter	Harry Levian
Office Boy	John Gorman

Roland Reed's New Play.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Roland Reed has a host of Boston admirers, and it was well known simply that he was to appear in a new play would bring a large gathering to welcome him. This he has proved for a dozen years, so that what may be termed his personal "opening" [illegible] at the Park Theatre to-night [illegible] fested [illegible] dash of curiosity as to the play, [illegible] called [illegible] nounced as a farcical comedy [illegible] a dramatic [illegible] even was [illegible]

[illegible] proposition. Add to this the necessary localization, and you are in deep water. There was every possibility of much [illegible], many peculiar situations, and opportunities for the display of Mr. Reed's drollery, but aside from the strength of the star there was little to consider. Even in the [illegible] of Mr. Reed's portrayal of a new [illegible] of Weary Raggles there was the jar of inconsistency, and this in the broadest of farces.

Miss Rush, as the young bride, delighted in the opening scene with C. S. Abbe, whose work was excellent, but in the later scenes, aside from wearing several stunning gowns, did not attract. Sheridan Tupper, as Windsor Cushing; Julian Reed, as the Butler; Miss Alethea Luce, and Miss Mabel Florence, were all capable.

Theatres and Music Halls.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The usual instrumental concert of excellent quality was given last night to an appreciative audience.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new war views shown last evening were well received by the number of visitors present. The new pictures show the embarking of the troops for Puerto Rico.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The programme this week includes John W. Isham's "Rag Time Opera," Yolando, the Four Emperors of Music, Reno and Richards, Clarke sisters, Nicholas sisters, Lillian Maynard, and others.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—"A Modern Venus" was the new burlesque introduced at the reopening of this house. Josette Webb played the leading rôle, while Richard Gorman and George Beban were the comedians. Jennie Yeamans heads the olio bill.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Old Homestead" is now on its third week and as a new feature last night Denman Thompson introduced an old-fashioned New England sleighing party in the snow scene. It was very realistic and proved a valuable addition to the play. New songs were also introduced by the quartet.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Charles Hoyt's last year's offering, "A Stranger in New York," was the attraction at the Harlem Theatre last night. The company is practically the same as that which went to London, with the exception of Miss Anna Boyd, who played the part of Hattie, which rôle was assumed by Miss Amelia Stone abroad.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The début of Barton Hill, assisted by Charles Willard, Julia Dean, Ella Southern, and J. Searle Dawley, in the vaudeville farce written by Milton Nobles, entitled "Belinda Bailey's Boarders," met with marked success. The Four Cohens, Isabella Urquhart, and the rest of the vaudeville bill helped to make an interesting entertainment.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The new attraction at this resort was Richard Carle's burlesque on the rustic drama entitled "Way Up East," which was presented at the unusual hour of 11:15, owing to the fact that many members of the cast are members of the Casino Extravaganza Company, making it impossible for them to appear earlier. The olio part of Mr. Rice's programme included Mlle. Bartho, Arthur K. Deegan, Alice Atherton, Marguerite Sylva, Maude Courteny, the Sisters Meredith, Edwin French, Signor Ricci, Alma Doerge, Adelina Roattino, Signor Negrini, Amorita, and the two ballets.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss May Buckley, who has been playing on the Pacific Coast with the Frauley company for a brief period, has returned to this city prepared to begin rehearsals with John Drew in "The Liars."

Rehearsals for Miss May Irwin's new play, "Kate Kip-Buyer," will begin during the ensuing week. The company that will support her includes Ignatio Martinetti, Pilar Morin, Mme. Alexis, and Joseph N. Sparks.

Maurice Grau left Europe for this country on La Champagne last Saturday for a brief business visit in reference to his forthcoming opera season. This is somewhat earlier than he contemplated, but imperative business calls him to this side of the water.

"The Marquis of Michigan," which had its first performance in Poughkeepsie on Friday night, will make a three weeks' tour in order that all the members of the company shall be thoroughly versed in their parts for its New York production, which occurs on Sept. 17 at the Bijou Theatre.

Daniel Frohman was suddenly compelled to postpone the performance of "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," at the Lyceum Theatre, last night, owing to the illness of Miss Virginia Harned, whose physician notified Mr. Frohman it would be absolutely impossible for her to appear earlier than Thursday, the night upon which the first performance will be given.

BOLD BANDITS IN OMAHA.

Street Cars, Pedestrians, and a Policeman Robbed by Two Men, Not Yet Caught.

OMAHA, Aug. 29.—Two daring highwaymen of long and short proportions have succeeded in creating a reign of terror in Omaha in the past week by the boldness of their operations. They waylay street cars, citizens, messenger boys, and in one instance are believed to have robbed a policeman while he was walking his rounds on a down-town street. The last is not positively known, as the police have concealed the facts and deny all knowledge of its truth.

More or less crooked work has been going on since the exposition opened in the city, but it was only last week that the criminals manifested a dangerous disposition. They started in by robbing a number of people in broad daylight in the centre of the city.

Saturday night they started in on the loaded street cars and have succeeded very well along this line. Saturday and Sunday nights cars were stopped within 100 yards of the exposition early in the evening. Each time the robbers would seem to be the same. Young men without masks, but wearing a most determined air.

Sunday night one conductor failed to put up his hands fast enough, and one of the men took a shot at him. The police have made numerous arrests, but have failed to catch the right men. Sunday night the bandits showed their deliberate nerve, when one of them jumped from a motor car as a bicyclist was passing, and while his companion kept the crew and passengers under his guns, the other stopped the bicyclist to prevent him from giving an alarm until they were through with their work, then they proceeded leisurely away.

ROMANCE OF A SHIPWRECK.

Sailor Finds His Wife on the Pacific Coast Five Years After She Was Washed Overboard.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Aug. 29.—L. C. Newlin, a deep-sea sailor, is the central figure of a remarkable romance, just brought to light here. Five years ago Newlin was the mate of the bark J. T. North, sailing from Iquiqui, Chile, to Liverpool, and his wife accompanied him on the voyage. The ship struck a reef off Cape Horn, and a heavy sea washed Mrs. Newlin overboard. A boat was lowered, but the woman could not be found.

The bark sank, but the officers and crew escaped. Mrs. Newlin also was later picked up by a vessel bound to Seattle. Last week Newlin, who has always believed his wife dead, met her on board a yacht at Long Beach, and learned that she had remarried, believing him dead. She has separated from her new husband and will rejoin the sailor.

AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

Aid Society of the Bronx Protests Against the Regiment's Treatment.

At the meeting last night in the Suburban Club, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue of the Seventy-first Regiment Aid Society of the Borough of the Bronx, a resolution protesting against the "inhuman and uncalled-for treatment" of soldiers in the many encampments was unanimously adopted.

A demand was made that President McKinley at once cause an investigation of the abuses complained of. Several of the members of the Seventy-first Regiment who came home yesterday were at the meeting, and they were enthusiastic in their approval of the sentiments contained in the resolution.

The society announced its intention of holding a lawn party on Thursday at the home of George Holder, 1,825 Park Avenue, a reception and ball on the evening of [illegible] at Ursbach's Hall, One Hundred and [illegible] Street and Third Avenue. The [illegible] is to raise money to send the con[illegible] of the Seventy-first into

EUROPE IS ALL ASTIR

The Czar's Sudden Appeal for Ideal Peace Agitates Diplomatic Circles Everywhere.

SPECULATION AND COMMENT

The Peace Note from St. Petersburg Carries Cheer to All Nations Except France, Where Distrust Is Felt.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The papers are filled with discussions, comments, and opinions as to the circular of the Emperor Nicholas. The most world-shaking event could hardly have produced such a crop as this suggestion, the fruition of which is regarded on all sides as an absolute impossibility.

This being holiday season it is difficult to obtain the opinions of public men on the subject. The religious world, however, loudly welcomes and praises the Czar's noble initiative. Numerous Bishops have already publicly expressed their views in that sense.

Among statesmen interviewed Lord Kimberley, the Liberal leader, declined to express a hasty opinion beyond saying that the proposal was one of the utmost importance.

The Marquis of Ripon said: "I heartily wish the proposal all success."

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical member of Parliament for the Forest of Dean, remarked:

"The Russian peace footing of nearly 1,000,000 regulars exceeds the peace footing of Germany, Austria, and Italy combined. Thus it has been in Russia's power to reduce the land forces by diminishing her own in connection with a similar action on the part of Germany.

"French public opinion is not prepared for disarmament, which would mean, as things stand now, an acceptance of the Alsace-Lorraine situation. Naval disarmament would be dangerous for Great Britain. Any formal plan would involve subsequent breaches of faith, but if Germany and Russia will cease increasing their forces, we can follow without a formal agreement."

Lord Frederick Roberts of Kandahar, commander of the forces in Ireland, said in reply to a request for his opinion: "It will be most satisfactory if such a proposal can be carried out."

The Earl of Crowe calls the Czar's suggestion a "historical utterance," and earnestly hopes that Great Britain will not object to a conference.

No excitement is noticeable at the Foreign Office. It is understood that a special messenger was sent from St. Petersburg recently with a full explanation of the Czar's proposal.

Naturally all persons and societies connected with peace and arbitration movements are jubilant. The Pope wired his congratulations to Emperor Nicholas immediately, and offered every assistance in his power to promote the proposed conference.

DISTRUST FELT IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The French newspapers generally distrust the practicability of the Czar's peace scheme and clearly indicate that France would make the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine a prerequisite to her participation in the conference.

The Temps says:

"It is to be hoped that Europe, like France, will consider the Czar's proposal in a spirit similar to that whereby it was inspired. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that if France owes it to herself to aid in such an attempt, there is another portion of her moral patrimony which she cannot abandon without abdicating the very reason of her existence. France cannot forget the eloquent words exchanged between the Czar and the President regarding the rights of peoples and justice. Count Muravieff's circular seems a rejoinder to Mr. Goschen's speech, whether or not it was so intended. Therefore, it lacks neither wit nor appropriateness.

"However, it would be singularly belittling the inspiration and meaning of the proposal to see nothing else in it, or even to connect it with a wish to hamper from the outset the conclusion of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain. What will the Germany of William think of the initiative of Nicholas? That Prince will hardly care to play second fiddle."

The Liberté remarks:

"The gravest questions which demand solution involve France, and the Czar has undoubtedly considered these complications and has consulted the powers interested. It is to be presumed he has reason to believe his views will triumph. Russia made us go to Kiel. To-day she leads us to a conference which will sanction a readjustment of 1871."

The Journal des Débats refers to the "past which we cannot forget" as being "a stumbling block" in the way of the success of the conference.

The Patrie expresses the opinion that Great Britain will never renounce her maritime supremacy.

RUSSIAN PAPERS ENTHUSIASTIC

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—The newspapers here declare that the Czar's manifesto will probably constitute a turning point in history.

The Novosti says:

"It stands to reason that the disarmament question cannot be solved without a previous removal of the causes for the armaments. The conference must accurately determine the respective pretensions of the nations and propose means for a peaceful arrangement, and it may come to pass that at the close of the nineteenth century a liquidation may be effected of the international policies which are so prolific in troubles and dangers."

The Novoe Vremya remarks:

"All true friends of peace are naturally on the side of Russia, but it is impossible to guarantee that some of the Western Cabinets will not raise objections, prompted by the fact that the armed peace which has existed since 1871 is the main source of their international strength."

The Sviet, referring to the same subject, says:

"If all the powers accept Russia's proposal with the same earnestness with which it was made, the dawn of the twentieth century will see the idea of universal peace triumphant over that of unrest and discord."

The Viedomosti expresses the opinion that the note of the Czar is essentially "an attempt to introduce the element of trust into international relations," adding: "Whoever believes in the creative power of ideas propounded with conviction and clearness must rejoice that the note brings a new and beneficent course into the world's life, and groups anew the participants in that life."

SAYS THE CZAR IS A DREAMER.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Dr. Emil Reich, the eminent Hungarian historian and British counsel in the Venezuelan arbitration, in an interview on the subject of the Czar's peace note, expresses the belief that his Majesty is visionary. He says:

"The Czar is a dreamer. He is not in robust health and has always to take great care of his body. This scheme for universal peace is one of his dreams. It is also a feint. Count Muravieff (the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs) hopes thereby to get a free hand in the development of Russian schemes in Manchuria.

"Suppose France disarmed. Her population is now 40,000,000, against Germany's 52,000,000. In ten years Germany would have largely added to her lead in population, and France could not display an army nearly as large as her rival's.

"Sweden and Norway and Italy would like to disarm, and might do so with impunity, but for the rest of Europe it is impossible. Europe must fight unless the present political conditions undergo an early change."

GERMANY ON THE PEACE NOTE.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The North German Gazette, referring to-day to the Czar's peace conference proposals, remarks:

"Our armaments were never intended for selfish ends, but only for our own protection and for the maintenance of peace. We are willing to give a fair trial to another method of attaining the object at a smaller cost."

The National Zeitung says:

"The Czar and his Ministers have not deluded themselves with the idea that they can rid the world of the causes which for years have been responsible for the growing armaments. When a great power, however, addresses such proposals to others, they will be recognized everywhere as deserving the most serious consideration."

The Vossiche Zeitung expresses the opinion that the importance of the note does not lie in the proposal for a conference, but in its conceptions.

The Post warmly eulogizes the Czar's motives, which, it adds, "must everywhere arouse sympathy."

The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"No one can yet appreciate the real significance of the note. Its bitter-sweet reception in France shows it will not meet with universal approval."

According to the Hamburg Correspondente, the note will remain forever an imperishable monument to the fame of Emperor Nicholas. Continuing, the paper says: "It stands to reason that Germany welcomes the proposal in the most glad manner, and is prepared to co-operate in the sacred work."

PEACE NOTE CHEERS TRADE.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Operators on the Boerse to-day were favorably impressed by the suggestion of the Czar looking to a general disarmament, and business opened with an upward tendency. Later business became quiet, on realizations in connection with the settlement, and there was a reaction, especially in coal and iron shares.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Czar's peace note cheered the operators on the Stock Exchange to-day, though they were occupied with the settlement and fears of dearer money. New York checked operations in American securities, which, however, afterward improved.

The Times, in its financial article this morning, says:

"The Czar's circular has had a good effect upon the markets, as indicating that there is no immediate probability of war. Many people remark the fact that the proposal appears when Russia's power to borrow freely is almost ended, and when she has placed herself in positions in China and elsewhere which can only be defended at great cost."

GRAIN FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Peasants in Many Provinces Are Suffering Greatly, and Cattle and Horses Are Dying.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—Owing to the failure of the harvests in seven districts of the Government of Kazan and in the Provinces of Samara, Saratof, Simbirik, Viatka, and Perm, where the crops are almost worthless, and even the landed gentry are beginning to ask the Government for relief, the Government is adopting measures to relieve the sufferers.

But the distress is becoming more acute every day. The peasants are denuding their cottages of the thatches in order to feed the stock. In spite of this, cattle and horses are dying in great numbers. The Government officials are very slow in putting the relief measures into effect, and the only relief thus far has been the granting of permission to the peasants to gather fagots in the woods for fuel and to collect dried leaves for fodder. The peasants are exhausted from lack of food, and unless the promised supplies are speedily sent the suffering among the peasantry will be terrible.

FRANCE REGARDED THE PIVOT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—What is noticeable in European comment is the fact that everything is held to pivot on the action of France. De Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times, puts the mattter pithily. He says:

"It is practically impossible that France could have been consulted beforehand, because an absolutely primary condition of her sanction would be that Alsace-Lorraine should cease to belong to Germany. Bismarck once said to me: 'There are three of us who made the German Empire. The German Nation would hang all three if we offered of our own free will to give back Alsace-Lorraine to France.'

"It may likewise be said of those who are at the head of France to-day, and who were not responsible for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, that they would all be hanged, in spite of the apparent indifference of the nation, were they to accept a definitive abandonment of Alsace-Lorraine.

"People ask themselves, What is the nature of this singular alliance, if it is possible for one of the allies to spring upon the world such a surprise without consulting the partner to the alliance. It is a surprising enigma, and all the more extraordinary as at present, so far as the importance of its armament is concerned, France is the most formidable Continental power. Its new gun is superior to anything hitherto seen, and this weapon is on the point of being adopted throughout the whole artillery. The fact is of public notoriety, and the Czar is the last person to be ignorant of it.

"At no moment could the idea of disarmament be advanced more inopportunely, I would even almost say more perfidiously, for France is called upon to arrest her enthusiasm, to paralyze her efforts, and to make vain her fresh sacrifices by this invitation to halt in an onward movement of incomparable perfection in armament.

"The scheme, therefore, appears to aim at arresting France in her forward march. It is true that a few amateur Machiavellis explain that it is an arranged matter between the allies, with a view of proving to the world that Germany, who is expected to decline to enter the conference, is the real obstacle to universal peace, and that, therefore, other nations should league themselves against her, but these are ale-house fancies. I believe that neither explanation will suffice, but that nothing is responsible except the Czar's dream of realizing his father's ideal of peace.

"The attempt is unfortunate, because it will delay the movement which European Chancelleries have long been occupied with, the movement to bring about, in the more or less distant future, a congress on a practical basis, having a chance of success, with a view of arriving at the same results by different means."

Other European opinions—from Berlin, Vienna, and other Continental capitals—may be summarized as a cordial agreement that the scheme is an entirely Utopian possibility. It may be that the recent American activity in the war with Spain has had something to do with the matter, but if so, the point is nowhere discussed.

AS VIEWED AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The extraordinary circular note directed by the Russian Foreign Minister to the members of the diplomatic body at St. Petersburg has attracted the earnest attention of the officials here. It is supposed from the terms of the note as published that a copy was directed to Mr. Hitchcock, the United States Ambassador at the Russian capital, but so far nothing has been heard by cable from him to that effect.

It is believed here that the victory achieved by the United States in the late war was a contributing factor in the preparation of the note. It is surmised that that victory made it clear at once to the European statesmen that to maintain the balance of power they would be obliged to redouble their expenditures on account of army and navy, else they might be outstripped by the United States.

The official mind here looks upon the Russian project for a general disarmament as utopian at this time, and while any statement as to the attitude of the United States toward such a conference as that proposed is purely conjectural in advance of the receipt of the invitation the impression prevails that our Government would not care to take any active part in its deliberations.

SALVATION ARMY TO THE CZAR.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army sent the following telegram to Emperor Nicholas this afternoon:

"May it please your Majesty:

"I have received with profound thankfulness to God the news of your Imperial Majesty's wise, beneficent, and Christ-like proposal in favor of universal peace. I cannot refrain from assuring you of the admiration of multitudes of Salvationists in all parts of the world, whose prayers will ascend to Almighty God for your Majesty and for the triumph of those principles of peace and righteousness after which they are ever striving, and which are moving you to seek the true welfare of all nations.

"This great act of good will must forever add to the honor of your Majesty's name and reign and country."

A Rumored Anglo-German Treaty.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Germany and England are trying to formulate a common policy to counteract Russia in China."

Zionist Convention Thanks the Czar.

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 29.—The Zionist Convention has passed a resolution expressing its profound thanks to the Czar for issuing his peace note.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT MOSCOW.

The Czar Reviews the Troops and a Banquet Is Given.

MOSCOW, Aug. 29.—Following the unveiling of the monument to Czar Alexander II., yesterday, Emperor Nicholas gave a grand gala banquet at the Palace of the Kremlin in the evening.

To-day the Czar reviewed the troops in the presence of the Imperial family and a large company of distinguished guests. Later in the afternoon the Imperial party witnessed the laying of the foundation stone of the Alexander III. Fine Arts Museum.

POTATO RIOTS IN BARBADOS.

Gangs of Lawless Men Loot the Produce of Plantations.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 29.—Advices received here to-day from the Island of Barbados of the Windward Group, belonging to Great Britain, report widespread potato riots. Riotous gangs of men have been looting the produce of the plantations during the night.

Following the recent shooting of the Speaker of the House of Assembly, in mistake for an obnoxious landlord, these demonstrations are considered to be of a serious nature, and more troubles are anticipated.

FOUR KILLED BY AVALANCHES.

Dangers of Ascending Mountains Without a Guide Illustrated.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 29.—Dr. John Hopkinson, an English electrical engineer, and his son and two daughters have been killed while ascending the Dents de Veisivi, in the Canton of Valais, the mountains of which are among the highest in Europe, and which are exposed to furious torrents and destructive avalanches. The party had gone on their perilous trip without the assistance of a guide.

Dr. Hopkinson had intended starting for New York on Sept. 28, the trip to be made in connection with a syndicate which he was forming for the purpose of developing his inventions.

YUNG WING'S RAILROAD DEAL.

The American Is Interesting Capitalists in His Chinese Concession.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Negotiations are being conducted by Yung Wing, an American citizen, to whom the Tsung-li-Yamen granted a concession for the Tien-Tsin-Chin-Kiang Railroad, with Messrs. Jardine, Mathieson & Co. of London, Mr. Allan, representing a New York banking syndicate, and a German banking house in Berlin, with the object of establishing an Anglo-American-German combination for the construction of the railway.

"The estimated outlay exceeds £5,000,000, ($25,000,000;) and it is intended that the undertaking shall be solely of a commercial character."

HIS ADIEU TO THE QUEEN.

United States Ambassador Hay Goes to Osborne to Take Leave of Her Majesty.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Col. John Hay, the retiring United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who has accepted the portfolio of Secretary of State at Washington, in succession to Judge William R. Day, who has been appointed one of the United States Commissioners, went to Osborne, Isle of Wight, this afternoon, in order to dine and sleep there, and bid farewell to Queen Victoria, who starts for Scotland on Wednesday.

Col. Hay's letter of recall has not yet arrived here, and will probably be presented by his successor.

Mrs. Hay was also invited to Osborne, but was unable to be present, owing to the fact that she was absent on the Continent. The royal yacht will meet Col. Hay at Portsmouth and will convey him to Cowes.

Owing to the brief time left him before leaving for America, Col. Hay has been compelled to decline an invitation from the Lord Mayor of London to a farewell banquet.

THE AUSGLEICH NEGOTIATIONS.

Austrian and Hungarian Premiers Report a Final Agreement.

VIENNA, Aug. 29.—The Austrian and Hungarian Premiers reported to the Emperor this evening that as a result of the Ausgleich negotiations a final agreement on the subject is expected to-morrow.

The Ausgleich is an arrangement, usually for ten years, dividing the expenses of the army, foreign relations, and other concerns between Austria and Hungary, which until the present day has assigned to Austria 68.6 per cent. and to Hungary 31.4 The attempt to prolong this provisionally even for one year occasioned such disgraceful scenes in the Austrian Parliament last Winter. A relief for the time was brought about Jan. 4 by Francis Kossuth, who withdrew his opposition to a provisional prolongation of the compact, and a bill was passed providing that the Austrian Government should decide by May 1 whether it would enter into the Ausgleich in the original form. In default of such arrangement Hungary was to be left free to put into effect financial and commercial independence. The Austrian Government did not decide to adopt the agreement within the given time, and since May 1 Baron Banffy and Count von Thun have been attempting to negotiate an agreement.

Welsh Miners Return to Work.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—At a joint meeting of the Welsh miners to-day it was decided to accept the employers' terms, offered at the Cardiff conference on Saturday, by which the miners get an increase of 5 per cent. in their wages. This ends the disastrous six months' strike.

The Plague Kills 2,300 in Bombay.

SIMLA, Aug. 29.—It is officially announced that there were 2,300 deaths from the plague last week in the Bombay Presidency. The epidemic is spreading and there has been a fresh outbreak in the State of Hyderabad.

United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers.

The Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers yesterday said that there are no new strikes on, and that since the first day of August 75 per cent. of the bosses had signed an agreement to pay the highest scale for work. "During the month," said he, "there have been strikes in numerous shops lasting from two days to two weeks, and throwing between 5,000 and 6,600 persons out of work."

NEWPORT SOCIETY EVENTS.

Sick Soldiers Receive Attention—The Golf Tournament To-day and the Coming Horse Show.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn have gone to Lenox. Mrs. Schermerhorn closed her Newport season owing to ill-health.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a barn dance and dinner at "Crossways" to-morrow evening.

The music at the Casino will be in attendance for at least two weeks longer.

C. N. Beach has cards out for a dinner on Friday evening.

Dr. J. Amory de Blois of Boston was the guest of his brother, Mr. N. J. De Blois to-day.

Stuyvesant Fish has returned from New York.

Lispenard Stewart will go to Canada the latter part of the month on a fishing trip.

A number of social functions were postponed this evening owing to the funeral yesterday of Lieut. Tiffany.

Mrs. H. B. Duryea entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Thomas F. Cushing and Miss Cushing have gone to Boston for a week's visit.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells entertained at dinner to-night.

John Sloane is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly.

The Rev. Dr. Henry G. Weston, President of Crozer Theological Seminary, at Chester, Penn., is a guest at Mapleside.

R. E. Wilson, Jr., has returned from New York.

Dinners will be given to-morrow evening by Mrs. R. T. Wilson and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse.

Work on Mrs. E. G. Slater's new villa is being pushed rapidly ahead, and by December the framework and roof will be well in hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Stevens have arrived from New York for the rest of the season.

Lord Herschell, late Lord Chancellor of England, is expected here Saturday from Canada as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse at East Bourne Lodge.

The interest in the casino concert for the benefit of sick soldiers increases. To-day Mrs. L. J. Berwind, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Addison Thomas, Mrs. F. W. Andrew, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Miss Gammell, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. J. Lovering Wharton, Mrs. A. L. Mason, and many others sent subscriptions and good wishes for its success. A telegram was sent to Walter Damrosch asking if he could arrange to conduct his new "Manila Te Deum" on the occasion. Mr. Damrosch wired his regrets that there are insurmountable obstructions in the way of its production here Sept. 3, though it would be peculiarly appropriate to give at a concert in aid of soldiers this first musicale outcome of the war. The artists to take part in the concert are Miss Eustis, who was so much applauded at Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's musicale; Emilio de Gogorza of the new Sembrich Concert Company, Mr. Loeffler of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and J. Wallace Goodrich at the piano.

The long-looked-for golf tournament will begin on the links of the Newport Golf Club to-morrow. The first round will be called at 9:30 A. M. and the second at 2 P. M. There are eighty entries, with a certainty of seventy-two starters. Parties must appear on the team ground ready to start before their names will be slated, this being the qualification round for the President's Cup, the first sixteen to qualify for the cup. The players returning cards in this round will compete on Wednesday for thirty-six holes, medal play, and the first eight will qualify for consolation cups offered by Mr. O. H. P. Belmont.

The links were filled yesterday afternoon with those who are entered for various events. The links are in perfect condition and during the afternoon some of the players were heard to remark that they had never putted on finer greens, and some good scores should be returned.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lewis, Miss F. M. Wood, M. Morgan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Wood, Miss Wood, Mrs. Haggins, and Miss Baldwin of New York, and Cyril Earle of England.

W. J. Norman and Bentley Norman of Brooklyn are visiting here.

Mrs. William R. Hunter, Chairman of the Relief Sanitary Association of Portsmouth, has on hand about thirty pajamas, which will be shipped to Montauk Point shortly, these having been made by the ladies in Portsmouth who have met at her cottage once a week to sew.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp entertained at dinner to-night.

The Governors of the Casino have voted to give a cup to be contested for by the junior tennis players in their Casino tennis tournament.

The stands for the Newport Horse Show are being erected in a surprisingly quick manner at the Casino.

Col. John Jacob Astor, accompanied by Col. Theodore Roosevelt and the detail of Rough Riders, who had come here to attend Lieut. Tiffany's funeral, returned to Montauk Point on the steam yacht Nourmahal this afternoon.

Congressman Melville Bull has returned from Washington, where he went to consult with the naval officials relative to the naval reception to be held here.

NEWPORT SWIMMING MATCH.

W. Burden and W. B. Cutting, Jr., Actively Preparing for Their Race from Narragansett Pier.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—William Burden, son of I. Townsend Burden, and W. B. Cutting, Jr., of New York, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, are daily training for their contemplated ten-mile swim from Narragansett Pier to Newport, which is set for Thursday, if all goes well. It will be recalled that last week they swam from Bailey's Beach to Hazard's Beach in a little over two hours, and were in good condition when they finished.

Within the past year two persons have swam from the Pier to Newport, and were badly exhausted when they landed here. Charles M. Oelrichs was to have attempted the feat two years ago, but his opponent backed out, and that now memorable human angling match at Bailey's Beach between Charles M. Oelrichs, Hermann Oelrichs, O. H. P. Belmont, and the late Theodore Havemeyer was the outcome of that match.

Henry Clews, Jr., may take part in the race Thursday, but if not he will accompany the swimmers in the steam launch which is to follow the party. The match is purely for sport.

MALVERN HOP AT BAR HARBOR.

Two Dinners Given by Leading Cottagers Before the Ball.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 29.—Preceding the Malvern hop to-night a dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Mason. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Miss Baird, Miss Eleanora Willing, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimer De Rham, Archie Thacher, and Bradish G. Johnson.

Mrs. Jules Reynal of New York gave a large dinner in honor of Capt. Arthur F. Cosby of the Rough Riders, who continues to be the lion of Bar Harbor.

Among the New Yorkers present at the ball were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Dickinson, Miss Dwight, Arden Robbins, Miss Eleanor Sedley, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, and Phoenix Ingraham.

FALL RIVER MILL MEN HOPEFUL

Belief General that Worst of Dull Season Is Over.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 29.—Although several of the mills have entered on a policy of curtailing the production there were only 320,000 idle spindles last week, and there will be about the same number this week. This is a little less than one-ninth of the spindles engaged here when business is good.

The men who have contended for a long time that curtailment was the true remedy for the stagnant condition of things relating to print cloths have a very strong argument for the moment. The sales of goods in this market for the past week amounted to more than 450,000 pieces, hence it is said that the fear of a coming shortage of goods stimulated buying.

The feeling among mill men is better than it has been for some time, and the belief is expressed by all that the worst of the dullness is over.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE

September Atlantic

Unpublished Letters of Carlyle. I. . . . CHARLES TOWNSEND COPELAND
Fifty Years of American Science . . . W. J. McGEE
New Opportunities of American Commerce . . . WORTHINGTON C. FORD
The Vivisection of China . . . ELISEE RECLUS
Prince Kropotkin . . . ROBERT ERSKINE ELY
The Autobiography of a Revolutionist. I. . . . P. KROPOTKIN
To Those Who Know . . . HENRIETTA CHRISTIAN WRIGHT
A Lawyer with a Style . . . WOODROW WILSON
Sir Edward Burne-Jones . . . WILLIAM SHARP
Reminiscences of an Astronomer. II. . . . SIMON NEWCOMB
Soil-Song . . . JOHN B. TABB
The Battle of the Strong. XXIX.-XXXII. . . . GILBERT PARKER
Bismarck . . . WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER
Mr. Riley's Poetry . . . BLISS CARMAN
The Sermon of the Rose . . . JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY
The End of the War and After . . .

Subscriptions received direct or through any established Subscription Agency.

35 Cents a Copy. For Sale To-day by All Newsdealers. $4.00 a Year

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., 4 Park Street, Boston, Mass

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Conway.

John Conway died yesterday morning at his home, 41 Third Avenue, as the result of injuries received in an accident while on a steamer going to Ireland some time ago. He was one of the best-known of the Irish Nationalists in New York. He was a member of the Clan-na-Gael, of Tyrone Men's Association, of De Soto Council, Knights of Columbus, and of the General Committee of Tammany Hall as a representative on the committee from the Fourteenth Assembly District. He was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1828, and came to America in 1858. Until 1893 he conducted a tailoring establishment at Twelfth Street and Third Avenue. Five years ago he retired from business. He leaves a widow and eight children. The funeral will take place Thursday morning at 10 o'clock from the Church of the Nativity, on Second Street and Second Avenue.

Henry Mason.

Henry Mason, a well-known engineer, died at his home, 158 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, of heart failure, aged sixty-nine years. He was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Shields, and came to this country with his parents when about ten years of age. He learned the engineering business, and in 1858 entered the employ of the Quintard Iron Works, and in time became its Superintendent. In that capacity he supervised the putting of the engines into a number of American warships, including the Maine. He is survived by a widow, a son, Thomas, who is engineer in Field's Museum, Chicago, and a daughter, Mrs. R. L. Chapin of Chicago. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. Marshall Harrison of Brooklyn officiating. The interment will be at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

ALLEN SCHENCK, President of the New York branch of the New Home Sewing Machine Company, 28 Union Square East, died Saturday at his Summer residence, in Far Rockaway, L. I. He was sixty-eight years old. Funeral services will be held to-day at the family home in this city, at 37 West Fifty-first Street.

LOUIS BUDENBENDER, a well-known resident of Hoboken, died at his home on Sunday from hemorrhage of the lungs. He was born in Germany in 1824 and settled in Hoboken thirty-eight years ago, where he engaged in the real estate business. He was at one time a Tax Commissioner, and was a Councilman for several terms. He was also a veteran of the civil war. He is survived by three sons and two daughters.

JOHN STANTON, an old resident of Williamsburg, died on Saturday in his eightieth year at his home, 29 Hope Street. He was born in Ireland and came to this country with his parents at an early age. For more than seventy years he lived in Williamsburg. His wife, who was a sister of the late Charities Commissioner Nolan, died fifty years ago. He is survived by one son, Edward Stanton, an employe of the Charities Department.

NATHAN CLARK, the well-known caterer, died Sunday afternoon at his Summer home, in Quogue, L. I. He was born in 1851, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1870. He and his brother succeeded to the business of their father, as caterer and restaurant keeper at 22 West Twenty-third Street, about four years ago. Mr. Clark was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans, of the Reform Club, and of the D. K. E. Club. The funeral will be held at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning from St. Matthew's Church, 28 West Eighty-fourth Street. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

New Haven's Fire Chief Dead.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 29.—The Fire Department to-night received a telegram from Philadelphia announcing the death of William H. Hubbard, Chief of the New Haven Fire Department, in that place to-day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

MARRIED.

BEADEL—REESE.—At the Church of the Atonement, Quogue, Long Island, on the 27th of August, 1898, by the Rev. T. J. Reese, Frances Irving, daughter of the late Rev. George B. Reese, to Frederick Beadel of New York.

DIED.

CLARK.—On Sunday, Aug. 28, Nathan Clark, in his 47th year.
Funeral services at St. Matthew's Church, 84th St., between Columbus Av. and the Park, at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

DIXON.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 27, Sophia A., widow of William P. Dixon.
Funeral services from 40 West Seventy-seventh Street on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

McCREERY.—On Aug. 23, on board the transport Catania, returning from Santiago, Cuba, Major George McCreery, Surgeon United States Army, son of Elizabeth and the late James McCreery of Belleville, N. J.
Buried at sea.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, on Sunday night, at Tuxedo, at the house of Mr. Thomas Stokes, Mrs. Maria C. Martin.
Funeral will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., between 5th and Madison Avs., Wednesday noon, 12 o'clock.

MASTERS.—At Kineo, Me., Friday, Aug. 26, 1898, Fanny Howell, widow of the late Rev. Francis R. Masters, D. D., in her 78th year.
Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 30, on arrival of the 1:10 P. M. train from New York. Interment private.

MORTON—At Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 28, 1898, Emily, daughter of the late Thos. Ellison, and widow of John L. Morton, in her 89th year.
Services at St. Thomas Church, New Winsor, N. Y., at 1 o'clock, Wednesday, Aug. 31. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, New Winsor.

SAXTON.—On Saturday, Aug. 27, at his late residence, 881 Lexington Av., James Saxton.
Funeral services at Church of St. Vincent Ferrer on Monday morning, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment private.

TIFFANY.—In Boston, Aug. 25, Lieut. William Tiffany, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, in the 30th year of his age.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., Monday, Aug. 29, at 11:45.

TITUS.—Suddenly, at Tenafly, N. J., Aug. 26, Helen G., daughter of the late Samuel and Sarah Adilade Titus.
Funeral services at her late residence, Tenafly, N. J., at 11:30 A. M. Monday, Aug. 29.

WARREN.—Suddenly, at his residence, Mount Ida, Troy, N. Y., on Aug. 28, 1898, Nathan Bouton Warren, in the 84th year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Cross, Troy, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BROOKLYN POSTAL CHANGE.

John H. Masten Is Appointed Superintendent of Mails.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Postmaster General to-day appointed John H. Masten Superintendent of Mails in the Brooklyn, N. Y., Post Office. Mr. Masten has filled the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in the Post Office Department, and was recently appointed a member of the commission to investigate postal necessities in Puerto Rico. Mr. Masten will not be able to assume his duties in Brooklyn until October, when it is expected the Puerto Rican Postal Commission will return.

Perry Heath has designated Mr. Charles F. Trotter, an expert of the Salary and Allowance Division, as one of the Puerto Rican Postal Commission. The Postal Commission will sail on Wednesday with the Military Commission.

Hoe Employes Resume Work.

The 500 machinists employed in the printing press shops of Hoe & Co. returned to work yesterday, after lying idle for five weeks. The strike was not occasioned on account of a dispute over the question of time or wages, but because the union wished to abolish piece work. Friday a committee headed by William Johnson of the State Board of Arbitration waited upon Mr. Hoe, with the result that yesterday the men returned to work at daily wages, ranging from $2.50 to $4.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 29.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ALLEN, Susan M., 1,156 Forest Av.	70	28
BLUHM, Louis, 234 7th St.	15	28
BODENBACH, Wanda Von, 204 W. 38th St.	18	27
BAUER, Catherina, 421 6th St.	49	28
BILOTH, Carmela, 190 Mulberry St.	1	29
BROGIO, Gurdano, 8 Potter Place	40	25
BECK, Grace, 319 W. 19th St.	24	25
BROOKHOUSE, Gertrude, 2,487 2d Av.	1	28
CEPELAK, Fanny, 1,374 1st Av.	1	28
CURRY, Terrence, 225 W. 61st St.	66	26
COSENZA, Carmine, 622 E. 137th St.	1	26
CONDON, Mary, 808 E. 24th St.	60	28
CLURST, George, Fordham Hospital	70	25
CURRY, Richard, 543 W. 43d St.	40	28
DAREE, Felicia, 226 Sullivan St.	45	28
DOBERER, Borach, 255 W. 122d St.	48	28
DOLL, Maggie, 633 E. 13th St.	33	27
DURYEA, Garrett S., M. E. Home	82	27
DE AGESTINO, Giovanni, 165 Elizabeth St.	1	29
DEUTSCH, Sidine, 339 E. 28th St.	1	29
DIXON, Sophia A., 40 W. 77th St.	90	27
FORKEL, William, 322 E. 34th St.	1	27
FLYNN, Rose, 119 9th Av.	33	26
FETTMAN, Kalman, 96 Columbia St.	6	28
FLEMING, John, 202 E. 73d St.	1	25
FRIAR, Gertrude, 78 Eldridge St.	36	27
FEELEY, James J., 231 W. 19th St.	45	28
FINKBEINER, Charles, 526 E. 13th.	49	28
GREENE, Newton, Camp Wikoff	25	27
GREEN, Ann, 258 W. 19th St.	62	27
GOBLE, Stephen, 46 Manhattan St.	11	28
GOODWIN, Myra, 205 W. 43d St.	56	29
HAYES, John, Children's Hospital	1	27
HAUSER, Aaron, 11 Pitt St.	1	28
HOGAN, Michael, 340 E. 39th St.	31	28
HYSLIP, Sarah, 466 2d Av.	70	27
HALLER, Agnes, 54 Goerck St.	2	29
HARRIS, Jabez, 132 E. 30th St.	66	28
INSARDI, Frank, 5 Cornelia St.	1	29
KILGALLON, James, St. Joseph's Hos.	34	26
LEVIN, Reina, 155 Delancey St.	2	29
LEVY, Aaron, 79 Mott St.	90	27
LAZARUS, Doris, 174 E. Houston St.	2	28
LOFTUS, Mary, 160 E. 44th St.	17	28
LATERZO, Rafel, 316 W. 11th St.	19	26
LIPPMAN, Moritz, 182 W. 82d St.	70	27
MUTZ, Josephine, 228 W. 144th St.	2	29
MESSER, John P., 88 4th Av.	22	27
MADDIGAN, James, 672 Washington.	2	28
MILLER, Mary E., Brooklyn	18	29
MELLEN, Anna C. R., 441 W. 30th.	5	29
MEYER, Louise, 333 E. 12th St.	1	29
MORRELL, Thomas, 188 Bleecker St.	45	25
McKAY, Mary, St. Joseph's Home	70	27
McCARRICK, Mary, 1,810 2d Av.	35	26
NUSS, John, Brooklyn	1	28
O'BRIEN, John L., 350 Pleasant Av.	1	28
O'CONNOR, Margaret, 515 W. 52d St.	60	26
POWERS, James, 200 W. 67th St.	1	28
PAYNE, George W., City Island	54	27
PETERSON, Lilly, 43 2d St.	1	28
PETITO, Rucca, Audubon Av. and 168th St.	40	27
PEDEANA, Antonio, 207 Sullivan St.	38	27
QUINN, Thomas, 482 E. 148th St.	25	26
REGAN, Mary, 234 W. 80th St.	48	28
ROEDER, Louis, 178 E. 79th St.	60	27
ROSENTHAL, Morris, 410 E. 82d St.	2	28
REINER, Isidor, 60 Pitt St.	1	29
ROSENBLUM, Chackel, 7 Forsyth	1	29
REIBER, Caroline E., 105 E. 127th	72	28
STARK, John, 500 W. 126th St.	2	28
STEELE, Eliza, 2,404 Amsterdam Av.	72	28
SCHMIDT, Frederick, 448 E. 13th St.	8	26
SHINEBAUM, Philip, 14 Ludlow St.	21	27
SCHWIZER, Abram, 163 Ludlow St.	1	27
SCHNEIDER, August, 221 W. 28th St.	45	26
SCHOOL, Augusta, 80 Avenue B	58	27
SCHORR, Moses M., 201 Eldridge St.	1	28
SHARPE, Pamilla, 738 E. 147th St.	74	26
STEINBERG, Jacob, 95 Clinton St.	40	29
STIRN, Bernahard, 125 E. 69th St.	81	27
TOLE, George V., 312 W. 133d St.	35	27
TEMMA, Antonio, 233 E. 111th St.	2	28
TOMBOCK, Dora, 207 E. 109th St.	58	28
TRAVIS, Nettie D., 2,455 8th Av.	8	29
TILCH, Katie, 998 Tremont Av.	3	27
TILLGREN, Annie, Hart's Island	33	27
VANDER POORTEN, Simon S., 438 E. 86th St.	65	26
VOGLER, John, 975 1st Av.	42	27
WELSH, Annie, 521 W. 26th St.	42	27
WEISS, Moses, 196 Eldridge St.	1	28
WILLIAMS, Mary, Almshouse	63	27
ZUCKERBERG, Geddy, 23 Rivington	1	28

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ALLEN, Sarah, 233 Fenimore St.	45	26
AKERSON, Nels, steamer Gallila	24	27
BURKE, James, 107 Newell St.	1	28
BORDT, Louisa, 114 Conselyea St.	12	28
BURKE, Tessie, 730 Chauncey St.	17	26
BARRY, Thomas, 125 N. 2d St.	2	28
BIERD, Joseph, 137 33d St.	12	29
CORBET, Arthur, 353 S. 2d St.	1	29
DUNN, Morris, 572 Baltic St.	25	28
DOLAN, George, 376 Hicks St.	1	28
ELLING, Frances, 387 Flushing Av.	1	28
EARL, Eleanor, 44 Tompkins Place	24	27
FALCK, Walter, 118 S. 9th St.	1	28
FLAHERTY, Michael, foot Summit	40	26
FOSTER, Sophie, 35 Orient St.	41	27
GRAHAM, Olive, 101 Decatur St.	25	27
HEIMERLE, George, 194 John St.	1	28
HAMMERSCHMIDT, Edward, 152 Greenwich St., New York	25	25
JACA, Julian, 58 Box St.	1	28
KELLETT, Harriet, 329 Bergen St.	23	27
LANG, Henry, 87 Knickerbocker Av.	1	27
LAUBE, Rosina, 235 Lee Av.	60	28
MUESSIG, Henry, 225 Bleecker St.	1	27
MACNIFF, Susan, 1,421 Dean St.	71	27
MARTIN, Jacob, 63 S. 1st St.	74	27
McCABE, Ethel, 239 Tillary St.	1	27
NAAR, Randolph, 280 57th St.	1	27
O'NEIL, William, 525 Flushing Av.	1	27
OLWELL, Bridget, 328 Leonard St.	63	27
QUINN, Peter, 60 Little St.	50	27
REIGER, Henry, 81 Sumter St.	1	27
ROBERTS, Anna, Memorial Hospital	51	27
RAMSEY, James, 683 De Kalb Av.	53	27
SCHMIDT, Louisa, 25 Thames St.	1	27
SUTTON, Mary, St. Mary's Hospital	30	27
TAWS, William, 38 Duffield St.	1	27
VOLKEL, Robert, 369 Ewen St.	1	28
VON WEIGON, F., Gravesend Beach	47	26
WRIGHT, Philip, 148 Lexington Av.	1	28
WILSON, George, 1,153 Pacific St.	54	28
WALSH, Mary, 113 Roebling St.	37	28
YARRINGTON, Lillian, 64 W. 1st St.	2	27

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Branch Offices:
202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Bankers and Brokers,
DEAL IN NEW 3 PER CENT.
U. S. Government Bonds

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

THE JOHNSON TYPESETTER CO.
Capital $3,000,000.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
3000 Shares of Above Stock.

This company manufactures the Johnson Typesetting Machine, invented by F. Amos Johnson, which is fully covered by patents both in the United States and in foreign countries. The company has up to this time been in an experimental state, but is now ready to enlarge its plant and manufacture for the market.

The Johnson Typesetter sets type in any length of line, automatically justifies, and automatically leads. The machines are simple of construction and speedy of operation. It is the only machine that actually sets type and justifies a line. Already the company has had many requests for machines and the field is fully as clear in the line of manufacturing and setting type as is the Mergenthaler in its own particular branch, and the Johnson can be manufactured and sold at a large profit at two-thirds the price of the Mergenthaler.

It is conservatively estimated that the proceeds from the sale of this stock will give the company a capacity of 500 completed machines per annum, which will show a net profit of over $20 per share.

Further particulars upon application.

Tucker, Anthony & Co.,
53 State St., Boston, Mass.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virgania Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City, as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD, } Committee.
CLARENCE CARY,
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
OUR INTERESTS ARE CONCENTRED UPON SECURITIES WHICH ARE GAINING NEW VALUE BECAUSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS. STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL. OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS BY THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

In accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, Laws of 1892.

Oct. 31, 1885, Ewen Brothers	$65.94
Nov. 1, 1889, Russell H. Munroe	76.11
Aug. 18, 1893, Henry F. Taylor	168.66

William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN,
Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1898.
ARTHUR M. McKNIGHT,
Notary Public, Queens County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

AMERICAN AIR POWER STOCK
DEALT IN.
[illegible] PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

Quotations fell on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Few stocks showed material strength. Almost the whole list seemed inclined to recede. An average of about a point drop was registered. Few declines of greater consequence took place.

It cannot be said that this reaction was unexpected. Conservative authorities quoted much on this page recently have been pointing out that it was unwise to expect a continuance of buoyancy without some intermediary setbacks. Especially toward the end of last week were the commission houses of the Street disposed to urge customers to proceed with extra prudence.

Under such circumstances a well-distributed decline is not to be regarded as surprising, nor should it be disturbing.

⁂

A good many stocks had been overbought. Especially in some of the industrials were pyramiding processes inviting opposition from the professional talent of the Stock Exchange which all along has been antagonistic to the market's betterment.

When recessions yesterday started it was disclosed that many stop orders were in the market and close to current quotations. When they were reached prices naturally fell sharply. But perhaps a more important influence in affecting the market's course was an apparently concerted move to help the decline along upon the part of strong financial interests which have been aggressively committed on the bull side and who still hope to see a very much broader market. Such interests have recently felt that too much thin-margined "company" was showing, and, according to their view, such following ought to be shaken out. In the combination of these two elements influential for lower prices may be found much of the cause for yesterday's nervous fluctuations.

⁂

The bugaboo-in-chief was tight money. All manner of sensational misrepresentation was indulged in by bear speculators anxious to further a scare among holders of stocks, and there was some manipulative work in the money market to make money-squeeze rumors seem circumstantial. But the foremost bankers in New York know of no impending crisis in money-market affairs, and they laugh to scorn such stuff and nonsense as yesterday was invented for Stock Exchange consumption. Money stays in abundance. Low rates are lasting.

In the money-market outlook there is one feature which represents a change from what has lately been ruling. Gold is to come from the other side—to come through the final collapse of that tremendous manipulation which has for months past been dominating the international exchange market. Sterling exchange tends toward naturalness. Without manipulation exchange rates are bound so to shape that gold imports from Europe must reach vast proportions.

So far as money-market conditions are concerned this is not the time for worry or for bugaboos. Every prospect in it points to the advantage of American security values.

⁂

Government bonds were dull. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 126¾, and $28,500 3s, when issued, at 105⅛.

⁂

In State bonds $225,000 Virginia preferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 9¼@9.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brook. Un. Gas	1	Erie	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	2¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1⅛	Laclede Gas	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Am. Malting Co.	⅞	Louis. & Nashville	1¼
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	⅝	Minnesota Iron	1
Am. Spirts Mfg. pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅜	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit Co.	½
Am. Sttel & Wire	¾	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	2
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Nat. Lead Co.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. J. Central	¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & O. inc. pd.	3¾	Northern Pacific	1⅛
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	1⅞	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Canada Southern	1	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1¼	Oregon Short Line	1⅛
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	½	Pacific Coast	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1⅜	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1⅛
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Pacific Mail	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Chi. & Northw.	1⅛	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	P., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛	Pullman Car	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1⅜	Reading 2d pf.	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	3⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Great North. pf.	2½	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Illinois Central	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Int. Paper Co.	2½	Stad. R. & T.	1⅛
Int. Paper Co. pf.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅜
Iowa Central pf.	⅞	Texas Pacific	½

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Spirit Mfg. 6s	1	Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	1
N.Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅞
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1¼	Texas Pac. 2d	1
M. & St. L. conv. 5s	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t.r.	1
St. L. & S. F. 4s	1¼	Wabash deb., B	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $71,077,040; balance, $5,001,140; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $11,299.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¼@$4.83½ for sixty days, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21 less 1-16 for long and 5.20 less 1-16@5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 1-16, and 40¼ less 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25@30c discount. Boston—30@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, 1, to 123; Illinois Central, ⅞, to 116½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 61⅜; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 40; Reading, ¼, to 9⅝; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 88⅝, and Pennsylvania, 61¼. British Consols advanced 3-16, to 110 13-16 for both money and the account.

The Bank of England gained £16,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes closed at 103f. 70c. Exchange on London at 25f. 24c.

HEAVY WORMSER BUYING.

Wormser buying was a feature of yesterday's market. The Messrs. Wormser and their brokers worked aggressively in many of the conspicuous stocks, making liberal purchases and, in some instances, checking declines. Wall Street looked upon this Wormser activity as representing big foreign buying orders.

MONEY MARKET ALL RIGHT.

Speculative Wall Street worked itself into nervousness yesterday over representations that ease in the money market is over and that from this time forward funds are to be obtained only through great difficulty. Money talk has been mooted in Wall Street for some time past, always originating in the same quarter—a quarter where short interests in the stock market had become unwieldy. Under the pressure of reports that squeezes in both call and time rates were now to be apprehended the stock market yesterday was somewhat forced down, smart reactions being brought about through almost the whole list.

Those authorities who ought most to know what existing money market conditions are, and what prospective conditions are likely to be, are the bank officers of Wall Street; and a canvass of such officers yesterday elicited almost uniformly the emphatic statement that not only is tight money not here now, but it is not expected. Some hardening of rates may show. But continuing abundance of funds and ease in rates can be confidently relied upon.

⁂

Discussing the money market status, Mr. H. C. Fahnestock, Vice President of the First National Bank, said:

"Money rates have been low all through the Summer, and any signs of their going higher are the result of natural movements which would entitle higher rates to come. I refer particularly to the movements of the crops and to the payments which are being made by the Treasury. Money has been making very little for a considerable time past, and a stiffening may soon be felt in rates for loans generally. There is still an abundant surplus in the associated banks for all purposes, however, and I do not see that there is any indication that tightness of money is existing in any quarter or that it is reasonable to look for it. There will be no stringency, although, perhaps, an advance in rates is due; and any such improvement as may be brought about will be quite a satisfactory one to everybody in the banking business.

"Importations of gold are announced from abroad. These are due to the fact that the trade balance is in our favor—our foreign debtors are now settling up. This, of course, had to be done sooner or later."

⁂

Mr. E. H. Pullen, Vice President of the National Bank of the Republic, said:

"I do not look for tight money. Money is to-day worth more than it has been for the past month. Call money may probably go to 3 per cent. Rates on commercial paper may be advanced 1 per cent., but I anticipate no stringency in the money market. I think it reasonable to expect that money will bring better profits than it has been doing in the last few months. Call money should be worth from 2½ to 3 per cent., as it is.

"Imports of gold signify that the tendency will be toward a depressing of rates. I am inclined to think that the outlook is of a healthy character. More business will be done, and there will be greater profits. We want better prices, and the people are better able to give them, but there is nothing alarming as far as a stringency is concerned. Money is not now nor will not in the future be tight."

TIGHT MONEY IMPROBABLE.

Speaking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday on the money market situation, Mr. George Leask of the Wall Street house of George Leask & Co. said:

"Ordinary demands for money which come in September and October of each year seem to be about due around this time. The prompt deposits of money by the subscribers to the war loan have caused a faster absorption of it than was required by Government needs. At present there is $100,000,000 locked up which will be available if they put it out, and the bonds will be available as securities if they put them out. They have the money and the bonds, too.

"There is a great lot of gold to come to this country from abroad. It must come. That, however, is a matter for the exchange men and the foreign bankers. We look at the line coming under our observation—the needs of the West and South and of the merchants throughout the country and the wherewithal to supply them.

"It may be that the call rate will go to 3 per cent. Time money may go to 4½ per cent. But that would not be tight money."

FUNDS WILL BE RELEASED.

Mr. Henry S. Redmond of the banking firm of Redmond, Kerr & Co. does not look for higher rates. He discussed the money market situation yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES as follows:

"I do not think there will be tightness in the money market for the reason that the money now locked up in the banks on account of the Government loan will be released just as soon as the bonds can be delivered, and the National banks will take out circulation against it. On the other hand, if we ever get money up to a 4 per cent. basis there will probably come $100,000,000 of gold imports. The gold engaged for import to-day is probably an anticipation. Some banks have been able to put out time money at 4 per cent. If they can continue to do that they will get the gold.

"No tight money market is at all likely."

BONDS FORM A RESERVE SUPPLY.

The following is the view taken of the money market outlook by the Stock Exchange house of H. B. Hollins & Co.:

"No alarm can very well exist over the New York money market, although the call rate has in the last day or two been pretty generally advanced to 2 per cent. Compared with the average of ten years, this is an abnormally low rate, but it is an advance from the 1@1½ per cent. rates prevalent during the last few years, and which indicated nothing more than a glut of idle funds for which no profitable use was seen. In the present expansion of speculation money has a value and is in demand. In respect to our credit abroad, the country is more fortunate than at any time since its foundation. At the least advance in the rate for sixty-day loans a practically unlimited amount of gold must be shipped over from Europe by our debtors. As yet the circulation of the National banks has not been greatly increased on the issue of Government 3 per cent. bonds. They form a reserve supply which at any time can produce a positive inflation of the money of the country. Such inflation is invariably followed by an inflation of all speculative values."

GOLD IMPORT ENGAGEMENTS.

Announcement yesterday of the engagement abroad of about $2,000,000 gold for importation to this country quieted many fears of a money market stringency such as the bears have been prophesying with so much persistence. Banking authorities have all along pointed out that bank reserves could not fall off nor money rates advance without immediately resulting in gold importations. Yesterday's London cable announcing an engagement of gold fulfilled these predictions. There are many bankers and Exchange authorities who last night seemed to be of the belief that the gold tide has started—that this $2,000,000 engagement marks the beginning of a gold import movement which promises to go beyond anything known in the financial history of America.

TWO ST. PAUL STOCKHOLDERS.

All of the Granger stocks were under pressure yesterday, traders working for a reaction making special targets of them. The early declines in them naturally reached many stop orders, and on this account there was some commission house selling of the group. But commission house activity in the Grangers was chiefly on the buying side, and in the face of the weakness the stocks were taken steadily for outside investment account.

St. Paul's dividend rate is to be acted upon by the Directors some ten days hence. Chicago interests continue quite confident that there will be an increase, and that confidence is shared in many high Wall Street quarters.

Incidentally, it is stated that the transfer books of the company at present show holdings of St. Paul stock by Messrs. John D. and William Rockefeller amounting to 100,000 shares—more than twice the amount owned by these Standard Oil millionaires a year ago.

SUGAR TRUST SELLING.

Sugar Trust yesterday was conspicuously weak. After selling close to 145 the stock got down to nearly 142, and made a substantial net loss for the day. Sales of the stock were apparently of a different character than those recently. They seemed to come from the inside. A friend of Mr. Havemeyer's stated yesterday that if, as is reported, Mr. Havemeyer goes abroad for a protracted stay, he will do so without owning a share of Sugar Trust stock.

In some quarters yesterday there were hints which disclosed a new phase in Sugar Trust affairs. It was vaguely intimated that Boston Sugar Trust interests—those who have all along been insisting upon the maintenance of the 12 per cent. dividend rate—have now turned and are selling out their stock, disheartened because of the discovery that New York interests in the trust have let go of their stocks.

A CHICAGO GAS CONFERENCE.

Gov. Flower is to be in New York to-day, and it is understood that he and Mr. Benedict have arranged an early meeting, at which there is likely to be an amicable agreement upon Chicago Gas matters. Yesterday People's Gas suffered with the rest of the market, selling down close to 104. The buying of the stock, however, was of the same character as that of the past few days—buying by people who are not working in ignorance.

RUMORS ON MANHATTAN.

Manhattan Elevated was yesterday one of the few stocks to take a net gain for the day. About 10,000 shares of the stock changed hands, and there seemed at all times to be a quiet demand for it. There continues much gossip representing that Mr. J. P. Morgan or some New York Central interest is after Manhattan. Facts, of course, are not accessible, but in many high quarters there are mysterious shoulder shrugs whenever the matter is mentioned.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

Northern Pacific's earnings for the third week of August, which were given out yesterday, were highly encouraging to the friends of the property. The gross for the week amounted to $454,000, an increase of $50,000 over the same week of last year. It is upon such gains as these that Northern Pacific interests base their confidence in the property and its securities. The increases in gross earnings are said to be insignificant compared with the relative net increases.

Northern Pacific and Union Pacific stocks suffered in the reaction yesterday, but on the decline there was buying of the best character. London houses took round lots of all the stocks, the same brokers who have been active in that way for some time past maintaining the same position.

It was stated yesterday that the recent German buying of the Union Pacific stocks has been for a pool of Berlin banking interests.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests say that in all probability the new contract between the company and the Brooklyn Bridge management, which is much more favorable to the railway than the present one, will be signed this week. These same interests state that Nassau consolidation plans are progressing steadily.

COMMISSION HOUSE CONFIDENCE.

A canvass of some twenty-five of the foremost commission houses in Wall Street yesterday disclosed that uniformly these firms look upon the reaction in the market as altogether healthy and helpful, and that they are so advising clients. Last week many of the larger commission houses were talking reaction and counseling prudence. Yesterday these same houses were ardent bulls again, and advising purchases of all standard stocks.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Decrease of $489,125 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Statement from Chicago that after the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Receiver Cowen will be made President of the new company, and Receiver Murray Vice President.

Decrease of $132,640 in Central of New Jersey's net earnings for July.

Increase of 7,600 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of 375 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Organization of a company with a capital stock of $300,000 to begin the erection of an independent distillery in this city.

Decrease of $4,437 in Minneapolis and St. Louis's total net earnings for July.

Increase of $6,386 in Cleveland, Canton and Southern's net earnings for July.

Arrival of 2,700,000 francs in gold for shipment to Cuba.

Decrease of $37,179 in St. Louis and San Francisco's net earnings for July.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in August showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$794
Norfolk and Western	57
Northern Pacific	49,289
Oregon Railway and Navigation	3,704

⁂

The following showed decreases:

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis	$6,992
Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham	121

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Leather Mfrs'	170
American Ex.	170	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	170
Central National	170	Mech. & Traders'	100
Chemical	[illegible]	Mercantile	167
City	1000	Merchants'	151
Commerce	204	Merchants' Ex.	116
Continental	125	New York	235
Corn Exchange	275	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	130	Phenix	90
Fourth National	170	Republic	155½
Garfield National	1000	Seaboard National	176
German-American	112	Second National	450
Imp. & Traders'	480	Seventh National	100
Irving	167½	State of New York	103

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. B. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27½	29
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110½	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112½	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	[illegible]	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	360	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	97½
Kings County Elevated	6	7
Kings County inc.	10	11
Nassau 1st 5s. (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	185	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s. (Huckleberry)	112	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106½	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	33	36
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	76
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	80½	81
Amsterdam preferred	72½	73½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	106	108¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	330	340
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	107½	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	40	45
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	40	41
American Typefounders'	39	41
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	57½	58
Glucose pf., ex dividend	106	107
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	62
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	92	94
Lorillard Company pf.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Standard Distilling	25½	26
Standard Distilling pf.	75	77
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	405½	406½
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	106	108
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24¼	24¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 328,026.40 ounces of silver bullion, against which 328 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Alice sold at .77, 100 Breece at .75, 4,700 Phoenix at .18@.19.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda sold at .38, 100 Breece at .65, 1,000 Brunswick at .10, 200 Consolidated at .89, 2,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04.

On the Mining Exchange 8,000 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .11½, buyer 30@.12¾, buyer 60; 4,000 Alamo at .03½@.03¾@.03⅝, 400 Anchoria at .85@.86@.85, 300 Elkton at 1.15½, 1,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12, 1,500 Golden Fleece at .22@.23@.22½, 600 Lillie at 1.05, 200 Mount Rosa at .13½@.14@.13@.13½, 200 Portland at 1.42, and 2,500 Union at .13½@.14.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Horn Silver	1.20
Alta	.08	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.10	Kingston & Pembroke Iron	.15
Best & Belcher	.11		
Breece	.60	La Crosse	.08
Brunswick	.09	Leadville	.07
Chollar	.14	Little Chief	.18
Chrysolite	.08	Mexican	.10
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Ophir Phoenix Gold	.15 .17
Con. Cal. & Va.	.36	Potosi	.14
Crown Point	.12	Plymouth Con.	.08
Deadwood	.30	Savage	.10
Enterprise Mining Co.	.35	Sierra Nevada Standard Con.	.51 1.40
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.12
Gould & Curry	.12	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.55	Yellow Jacket	.14

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Moulton	.20
Belcher	.10	Ontario	4.00
Best & Belcher	.10	Ophir	.22
Breece	.50	Occidental	.40
Brunswick Con.	.09	Plymouth	.12
Belmont	.10	Potosi	.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.25
Chollar	.10	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.10	Savage	1.55
Chrysolite	.11	Small Hopes	1.00
Colorado Central	.30	Union Con.	.15
Comstock T. Co. stock	.02	Utah Victor	.05 5.00
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.02	Yellow Jacket Argentum Juanita	.10 .19
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.02	Alamo Anaconda	.03 .34
Deadwood Terra	.25	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Eureka Con.	.05	Creede & Cripple Creek	.03
Father De Smet	.17		
Gould & Curry	.10	Golden Fleece	.20
Hale & Norcross	.70	Isabella	.24
Homestake	45.00	Mollie Gibson	.18
Horn Silver	1.25	Mount Rosa	.12
Iron Silver	.65	Pharmacist	.03
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Portland	1.35
La Crosse	.14	Specimen	.02
Leadville Con.	.08	Union	.12
Little Chief	.20	Work	.09
Mexican	.20		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Golden Magnet	.002	Elkton	1.15
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.11½
Lagonda	.36	Golden Fleece	.21½
Miami	.40	Isabella	.25
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.06¼
Rocky Mountain	.10¼	Justine	.02
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	1.04
Waldorf	.08	Mollie Gibson	.20
Alamo	.03¼	Mount Rosa	.18
Anaconda	.38	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria	.84	Portland	1.40
Cripple Creek Con.	.28¼	Sentinel	.003¾
Cannon Ball	.002½	Union	.13
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.09

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members, shows:

	Aug. 27.	Changes.
Loans, discounts, and investments	$59,686,000	Inc. $154,500
Circulation	1,513,700	Inc. 700
Net deposits	67,129,300	Dec. 216,900
Deposits with Clearing House agents	8,638,200	Dec. 541,900
Deposit banks and trust companies	4,190,900	Dec. 30,500
Legal tenders and bank notes	3,297,400	Dec. 100
Specie	3,708,500	Inc. 29,100
Total reserve	$20,525,000	Dec. $542,400
Reserve required	16,782,400	Dec. 54,275
Surplus reserve	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31st,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
$5,000 St. Louis, Peoria and Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1936.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
106½ shs. Gt. Eastern Casualty and Ind. Co.
1 sh. Cataract Gen'l Electric Co.
$3,500 Lake Cities Elec. R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. 30-year Gold Bds.
$5,000 Columbus Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. 20-year Gold Bds., 1922.
Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$2,000 Sinnemahoning Iron and Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1940.
$2,000 St. Louis, Chic. and St. Paul Ry. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Inc. Bds., 1927.
$50,000 People's Gas Light and Coke Co. 1st Cons. 6 p. c. Bds.
$25,000 Consumers' Gas Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
40 shs. Home Bank N. Y.
67 shs. Columbus St. R'way Co.
$209,000 Lima Northern Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
25 shs. National Surety Co.
$10,000 Tacoma and Columbus River Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Coups. (Hypd.)
$80,000 Pocantico Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1907, January, 1896, Coups., (Hypd.)
2,589 shs. Pocantico Water Works Co. (Hypd.)
55 shs. National Wall Paper Co. Debenture stock.
1 sh. Market and Fulton Bank.
25 shs. Central Fireworks Co., Pref'd.
$5,000 Kings County Gas and Ill. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940, (Hypd.)
7 shs. Brighton Pier and Navigation Co., (Hypd.)
210 shs. James Gregory Co., (Hypd.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Standard National Bank, $100 each.
200 shares Sutro Tunnel Co., $10 each.
$4,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Co. 6 per cent. income bonds, due 1946.
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

MUCH GOLD BOUGHT FOR IMPORT.

News of Purchase of £450,000 in London Favorably Affects Markets.

Much interest was taken yesterday because of higher money rates, and a decline in stocks based partly on talk of stiffer interest on call loans and time money, in a cable dispatch to a Wall Street news agency that £450,000 in gold had been bought in London for New York at 77s 10¼d. The gold importing banks and brokers were canvassed to discover the names of the importers without result, except that a firm which is generally foremost in such importations declined to talk on the subject. An opinion which was considered sound was that two prominent National banks, which in previous seasons of money tightness have relieved the situation by importing gold, had placed orders with London agents which were executed yesterday. These banks, because of their financial dealings, can afford to import gold at times when others would suffer a loss. At any rate, the story of the engagement of two millions and a quarter of gold for New York had its effect both on the stock market, which rallied, and on the money market. Rates on call loans, which had been 3 per cent., closed at 2. The time money market was unchanged. The tendency to higher money rates was mainly due to the discrimination of the lending power of the Associated Banks, as set forth in last Saturday's statement, which showed a loss of nearly $7,500,000 in surplus reserves, the likelihood of demands for large sums from this financial centre for crop moving and the financing of the war 3s. All these factors operate against easy money, and rates to 4 per cent. or higher for call loans were anticipated at the close of business yesterday, while large gold imports to relieve the stringency are predicted.

About $540,000 in French gold came on the steamship La Touraine for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., James E. Ward & Co., Muller, Schall & Co., and Lazard Frères. It is to go to Cuba.

THE SUPERIOR IN DISTRESS.

She Parted with Her Consort, the Schooner Sandusky, in a Storm.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Aug. 29.—In a heavy storm yesterday, near Poverty Island, the steamer Superior parted with her consort, the schooner Sandusky. The Sandusky arrived here to-day, and reports that the last that was seen of the Superior she was flying signals of distress.

The Superior is owned by M. A. Bradley of Cleveland, and is a wooden boat of the older class, having been built in 1873. She registers 964 tons. With the Sandusky, the steamer was bound from Escanaba to Toledo with iron ore. She carries a crew of fourteen men.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,459
3d week Aug.	$85,326	$84,532	$87,641
From July 1	700,038	616,508	625,732
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	961
3d week Aug.	$83,572	$90,564	$74,698
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
3d week Aug.	$20,360	$20,239	$19,071
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
3d week Aug.	$247,367	$247,310	$206,434
From July 1	1,520,738	1,585,049	1,434,251
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,455	4,367	4,367
3d week Aug.	$454,124	$404,835	$411,336
From July 1	3,219,565	3,038,869	2,926,567
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
3d week Aug.	$159,233	$155,529	$84,916
From July 1	918,727	776,562	......
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
2d week Aug.	$63,800	$68,500	$67,700
From July 1	385,800	410,300	415,600

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT reports to the State Railway Commission for the year ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Brooklyn Heights Railway—			
Gross earnings	$4,726,144	$4,392,298	$4,272,392
Operating ex.	2,873,803	2,617,738	2,503,226
Net earnings	1,852,341	1,774,559	1,769,166
Prop. ex. to gross	60%	59%	58%
Other income	249,560	238,298	232,599
Total	2,101,901	2,012,858	2,001,765
Taxes and ch'gs.	1,917,991	1,900,365	2,044,875
Surplus	183,908	112,492	*43,109
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban—			
Gross earnings	756,143	730,276	648,946
Operating ex.	412,308	437,502	451,129
Net earnings	343,838	292,774	233,816
Other income	24,060	9,382	18,017
Total	367,895	302,156	251,833
Taxes and fixed charges	364,943	357,272	345,561
Surplus	2,952	*55,116	*93,727

*Deficit.

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for July—			
Gross earnings	1,034,644	1,239,433	1,199,356
Operating ex. and taxes	608,648	680,796	690,000
Net earnings	425,996	558,636	509,356
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN for July—			
Gross earnings	60,982	42,348	66,264
Operating ex.	52,023	39,775	52,855
Net earnings	8,959	2,573	13,409

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for July—	1898.	1897.	
Gross earnings	$150,682	$179,487	*$28,805
Operating ex. and taxes	97,122	120,845	*23,723
Net earnings	53,560	58,642	*5,082
Other income	7,259	6,615	†6,445
Total net	60,810	65,257	*4,437

*Decease. †Increase.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for July—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$497,535	$528,495	$489,069
Operating ex.	339,241	333,023	276,533
Net earnings	158,293	195,472	212,536

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$292,009,211
Gold reserve	213,152,684
Net silver	10,907,109
United States notes in the Treasury	54,163,375
Treasury notes of 1890	4,406,627
Total receipts this day	1,957,480
Total receipts this month	39,010,814
Total receipts this year	82,857,928
Total expenditures this day	1,026,000
Total expenditures this month	51,610,000
Total expenditures this year	125,873,475
Deposits in National banks	63,413,385
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	838,835
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,579,630
Customs	356,068
Miscellaneous	21,780

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
6% 1st Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

The conversion into 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., undertaken by the undersigned, has reduced the amount of the 6% Bonds left outstanding to $1,520,000. The operation of the Sinking Fund, now increasing very rapidly, will shortly cancel the entire outstanding balance of First Mortgage Bonds at a price which, under the Trust Deed, cannot exceed 110%.

THE OFFER IS NOW MADE to holders of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, to refund into the 4 per cent. Gold Bonds maturing 1946, which will, except for the small balance of 6 per cent. Bonds, constitute the FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., upon the basis OF $1,150 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS FOR $1,000 IN 6 PER CENT. BONDS, this offer being subject to withdrawal or modification without notice.

The net earnings of the Company during the past fiscal year have been over $2,900,000, or more than three times the interest upon the entire bonded indebtedness. The Company is paying dividends both on its Preferred and Common Stock.

Holders of the 6% Bonds desiring to convert should deposit their bonds with the New York Security & Trust Co. for exchange into the 4% Bonds.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.
New York, August 15th, 1898.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 16, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 4, 1898, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 3, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 5th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, Vice President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York, August 29th, 1898.

Standard Rope and Twine Company.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this company will be held at its principal office, 68 Broad St., Elizabeth, New Jersey, on the 20th September, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing three Directors, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from close of business August 31st, to opening of business September 21st, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN M. FORBES, Secretary.

Oxford University Press,
AMERICAN BRANCH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oxford University Press, American Branch, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 93 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of September, 1898, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York, August 5, 1898.
WILLIAM OLIVER, Secretary,
Oxford University Press, American Branch.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 738 Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, 7th September, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of all other business that may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed for this purpose from 3 o'clock P. M., 17th August, until 10 o'clock A. M., 8th September, 1898.

P. P. LYNCH,
Sect'y and Treas.
Dated at Newark, N. J., 16th August, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, August 23, 1898.

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY has declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. on its Common Stock, payable at its office, 11 Broadway, New York, on September 30th, in Preferred Stock at par, to Common Stockholders of record at close of business September 20, at which time the Common Stock transfer books will close, to be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. October 1st prox.

CHARLES W. DRAKE, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1898 from First Mortgage Five per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1898, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Mobile, Ala., Aug. 25, 1898.

Coupon No. 20, due Sept. 1, 1898, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall Street, on and after that date.

HY. TACON, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
45 Wall St., New York, Aug. 30, 1898.

Coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO. OF TEXAS maturing Sept. 1st, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, V.-Prest. and Treas.

THE COUPONS OF THE OMAHA AND GRANT SMELTING CO. 6 per cent. bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid by us on and after that date.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., 51 Wall St.
New York, Aug. 30, 1898.

BANK WRECKER TODD'S CRIME.

In Fear of Lynching, He Confesses to Looting a Minnesota Bank.

PRESTON, Minn., Aug. 29.—M. R. Todd, the cashier who wrecked the Fillmore County Bank, has confessed to M. T. Grattan, one of his bondsmen, the theft of all the bank's deposit funds. Grattan told Todd that a lynching was imminent unless he made a full confession.

Overcome by fear, he confessed that just prior to the bank's assignment he had taken all the money on deposit and delivered it to a former partner, who is now in La Crosse, Wis. The La Crosse authorities have been asked to arrest him, and further developments are expected. It develops that Todd is a forger, a spurious note having been found in the bank's paper. A note given by the Presbyterian Church, of which Todd was Treasurer, was paid, and Todd said he had destroyed it. The note now appears as collateral in a La Crosse bank. Todd seems to have completely looted the bank and his brother-in-law's large estate. The feeling against him is bitter.

Co-operative Brewery in New Jersey.

The Central Liquor Dealers' Association of Hudson County, N. J., which is composed of retail dealers, held a meeting Sunday night at 500 Paterson Plank Road, Union Hill, and resolved to start a co-operative brewery. The retailers and brewers have been at odds because the brewery made the liquor dealers pay the war tax. The association has made plans to purchase the Remington & Leight plant on Ninth Street, Hoboken.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

[illegible]

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above Bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—There was diminished attention in the market to-day to the home specialties, Union Pacific, Atchison, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Sugar absorbing interest. Some of the Copper shares, however, were animated. Some one interested in working Montana higher bid 1⅝ per cent. to call at 25 for the remainder of 1898. The price was up ¼, at 230½, this morning, with recession to 228½; afternoon sales were at 229. Centennial was fairly active, easing ⅝, to 19⅝, while Osceola was off ⅞, to 57⅝. Boston and Lowell was lower, at 226. Albany held at 235. Mergenthaler was 2 lower, at 183. Illinois Steel gained ¾, to 71½, receding to 70½, with convertible 5s up 1, at 99, and plain 5s steady at 96½. Oregon Short Line Incomes "A" were ¾ lower, at 80¼, rallying ¼. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	235	240
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	164	166
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	..	125
Fitchburg pf	104	105
Maine Central	133	136
Oregon Short Line	35½	36
West End	87	87¼

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	4	4½
Arnold	17	17½
Atlantic	..	29
Boston & Montana	..	230
Butte & Boston	24½	..
Calumet & Hecla	580	590
Centennial	19⅝	20
Franklin	14	14½
Osceola	57⅛	57⅝
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5½
Santa Ysabel	5	6
Tamarack	174	174¾
Tecumseh	..	4
Wolverine	27½	27¾

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	283	284
Dominion Coal	22½	22¾
Dominion Coal pf	111½	112
Edison Electric Illuminating	..	185
Erie Telephone	73	74
General Electric pf	97	99
Illinois Steel	70	70½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
Mexican Telephone	..	65
New England Telephone	139	144
Philadelphia Company	86	87
Pullman Palace Car	184	186
United States Oil	17	17⅝
Westinghouse Electric	30½	32
Westinghouse Electric pf	57½	58½

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	7	7½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28¼	29½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—There was some realizing during the morning, but in the afternoon the support was better and slight gains were made from the lowest prices. There was a big demand for Cambria Iron, and the selling in the early trading in small lots advanced the price to 55½. There was some selling of Pennsylvania, but at the declines it was fairly well supported. The selling was traced to New York account. Reading was lower, as was also Lehigh Valley. Choctaw common opened higher and rose to 26⅝, whence it fell off fractionally. The preferred was also easier. The feature of the afternoon was the strength of Welsbach, which advanced from 50 to 54. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was strong, and rose to 21, afterward declining to 20⅝. United Gas Improvement was steady, while Marsden and Electric Storage common sold lower. There was little done in the street railway stocks. Union Traction was fractionally lower, while Electric and People's 4s and Philadelphia Traction were somewhat higher.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20⅞	21¼
Nor. Pac. com., tr. ctfs.	38⅞	39⅛
Nor. Pac. pf.	76	76¼
Pennsylvania	59¼	59½
Reading 1st pf.	..	22½
St. Paul	112¼	112½
West. New York & Penn.	3⅝	3⅞
Metropolitan Railway	163½	164½
Philadelphia Traction	94⅞	95
Baltimore Cons.	28⅝	28¾
Union Traction	20¼	20½
Electric Storage	34¼	35
Electric Storage pf.	41½	42
Union Gas Improvement	119⅜	119⅝
Welsbach Light	52	54
New Jersey Traction	51½	52
Am. R. E. L.	2	2½
Marsden	6¼	6⅜
Penn. Mfg.	20½	20⅝
Choctaw	25⅞	26⅛
Choctaw pf.	41¼	41⅝
Electric & P. 4s	95⅜	95⅝
Equitable G. 5s	107	107¼
Philadelphia Elec. 5s, tr. ctfs.	104⅞	105
Cons. T., Pitts.	17½	17⅝
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	55	55½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Biscuit common opened at 31⅜ and closed there, after selling at 32. The preferred rose from 96¼ at the opening to 96½ at the close. Steel and Wire common sold to 33, after opening ½ higher; the preferred brought 86. Diamond Match looked stronger, selling at 142½ until the close, at ¼ higher. West Chicago was offish, selling down from 95⅛ to 94½. North Chicago dropped a point, closing at 224.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	142
National Biscuit Co. com	31½
National Biscuit Co. pf	96¾
Am. Steel & Wire com	32½
Am. Steel & Wire pf	85
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	28
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf	32⅞
Chi. Pkg. & Prov.	2⅜
Chi. Pkg. & Prov. pf	49⅝
N. Chi. St. R. R.	225
W. Chi. St. Ry.	94½
South Side El. R. R.	62
Lake St. El.	12⅞
Lake St. El., tr. ctfs.	10
[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 29, 1898.

[illegible]

Sales..................488,352

Complete Bond Transactions.

[illegible]

Total sales..................$3,440,100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

[illegible]

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

[illegible]

Total....$9,018,000 | $59,686,000 | $3,708,500 | $8,997,400 | $8,683,200 | $4,190,900 | $67,129,800

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

[illegible]

$3,350

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$25,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	72½	72½	72¼	72¼
5,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	65	65	65	65
10,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
20,000	Tex. Pac. 2d.	48	48	47½	47½
22,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	77	77	76⅝	76⅝

$82,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.12	.12
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.07	..
Belcher	.14	.14
Best & Belcher	.14	.18
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.19	.20
Challenge Con.	.12	.12
Chollar	.14	.14
Confidence	.88	.38
Con. Cal. & Va.	.88	.34
Con. New York		.08
Crown Point	.13	.10
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.14	.14
Hale & Norcross	.75	..
Justice	.13	.15
Kentucky Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.13	.13
Occidental Con.	.52	.52
Ophir	.13	.17
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.16	.14
Savage	.10	.10
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.57	.54
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con.	.17	.17
Utah Con.	.06	.05
Yellow Jacket	.15	.15

Silver bars, 58⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts—sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3½	3⅝	3	3⅝
Anaconda	40	42½	40	43½
Anchoria	35½	36	33½	35
Argentum	20	20⅝	20	20⅝
Battle	35¼	37	35¼	37
Columbine	17½	18	19	19¾
Consolidated	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
Elkton	115	115½	114¼	115
El Paso	9⅛	9½	9¼	9¾
Golden Fleece	23	25	22	25
Gold King	60	68	68	69¼
Gibson	21	25	21	25
Gold Coin	128	140	120	127
Garfield	11½	13	11½	11¾
Isabella	26½	27¼	27	29
Independence	72½	73	70	70¼
Jefferson	6½	10	4	8½
Jackpot	10⅜	10½	10¾	11
Lillie	113	115	108½	110
Moon Anchor	115	115¼	116½	117
Matoa	24½	25½	24½	25
Portland	138	139½	141	141¼
Pharmacist	2⅞	3	2¾	3
Rosa	16	17	15⅛	17
Rawlings	38	38½	39	39¾
Union	16⅝	16¾	15	15½
Work	9	9½	9	9¾

Laces Seized by Treasury Agents.

The Special Treasury Agents announced yesterday that they had made a formal seizure of the laces, &c., which Lillias Hurd, a Fifth Avenue milliner, is charged with having attempted to smuggle into this country several weeks ago. In addition to the laces, which have been appraised at 1,600f., the seizure embraces a quantity of fancy hat trimmings and over two score of sample hats of the most modish design. The papers in the Hurd case have been sent to the law division of the Custom House.

Gold from New South Wales.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Aug. 29.—The American steamer Alameda, Capt. Von Ottendorp, sailed to-day for San Francisco, having on board $2,000,000 in gold.

The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74⅜
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.50
Cotton, middling	.05¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜@.06½
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.45
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.18½

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Flour quiet; No. 2 Spring wheat, 63@64¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@65c; No. 2 red, 68c; No. 2 corn, 30½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30¾@31c; No. 2 oats, 20¾c; No. 2 white, 23½@25c; No. 3 white, 22½@23¼c; No. 2 rye, 43½c; No. 2 barley, 39@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 88½c; prime timothy seed, $2.52½; mess pork, per bbl, $8.85@$8.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.10@$5.17½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.75; sugars, cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.

A bearish set of English cables and absence of outside speculative support gave the early cotton market a rather weak undertone yesterday. The first call developed a decline of 2 points on the more active deliveries. Shortly after the opening scattered selling orders came to hand from Liverpool and the Continent, which, with some realizing by the smaller bulls, caused a further loss of 3@4 points. Early in the afternoon the market steadied on complaints of too much rain in the Atlantic States, insufficient moisture in the Southwest, and damage to the plant by insects in many localities. Predictions for continued rains added to the steadiness of the market, and sent the less confident bears under cover. Speculation, however, was at no time active, and the market failed to develop a decided leaning one way or the other. The close was quiet, but steady, with prices net unchanged to 1 point lower. The yellow fever question was hardly a factor among influences, although small receipts at the ports were generally attributed to quarantine restrictions. The official weather bulletin, posted on 'Change, noted a rainfall during the twenty-four hours preceding the report of 1.84 inches at Augusta, .12 of an inch at Atlanta, .34 at Montgomery, .60 at Charleston, .70 at Savannah, and .26 at Jacksonville. Lower temperature prevailed over the entire belt, Amarillo, Texas, reporting 62 degrees at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Private English cables stated in effect that the English cotton trade was holding off for a more definite idea of the probable crop and for a renewal of outside speculative interest.

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet and steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5¾c for middling and 6c for middling Gulf, as compared with 8¼c and 8½c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange, as follows: New Orleans, 5⅝c; Galveston, 5 7-16c; Mobile, 5 5-16c; Savannah, 5 3-16c, (for new;) Wilmington, 5¼c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5¾c; St. Louis, 5 7-16c; Memphis, 5⅝c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	3	777	100
Thus far this week	7,884	777	2,123
Since Sept. 1	3,528,336	816,469	3,605,778

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.51	5.52	5.51	5.52@5.54
September	5.50	5.53	5.50	5.53@5.55
October	5.57	5.59	5.54	5.58@5.59
November	5.60	5.60	5.58	5.61@5.62
December	5.62	5.64	5.60	5.64@5.65
January	5.66	5.68	5.64	5.67@5.68
February	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71@5.72
March	5.74	5.75	5.73	5.75@5.76
April	5.79	5.79	5.77	5.78@5.80
May	5.83	5.83	5.80	5.82@5.83

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—Middling uplands, 3 11-32d. December-January, 308½s; January-February, 308½b; February-March, 309b; March-April, 310s; April-May, 310½b; May-June, 311@312; August, 314s; August-September, 313s; September-October, 310½b; October-November, 309s; November-December, 308½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	69¼	69⅝	68 15-16	69¼

[illegible]

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	64	65	63 15-16	[illegible]
December	61⅝	62 7-16	61⅝	[illegible]
May	64½	64⅝	63 15-16	[illegible]
Corn—				
September	30	30 3-16	29 15-16	[illegible]
December	30⅛	30 7-16	30 1-16	[illegible]
May	32½	32¾	32 5-16	[illegible]
Oats—				
September	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	[illegible]
December	19⅞	20½	19⅞	[illegible]
May	22	22½	22	[illegible]
Lard—				
September	5.10	5.17½	5.07½	5.17½
October	5.15	5.22½	5.15	5.22½
Ribs—				
September	5.20	5.32½	5.20	[illegible]
October	5.20	5.35	5.20	[illegible]
Pork—				
September	8.82½	8.85	8.82½	8.85
October	8.90	8.90	8.87½	8.87½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The position of bull traders was further strengthened yesterday morning by a combination of foreign buying and higher cables, but through the influence of prospective larger receipts received a setback in the afternoon, which left final prices ⅛c lower than the top point, but ½@⅝c above the official close of Saturday. One of the most noteworthy features of yesterday's trading was the more confident attitude displayed by the bull element, as shown by a moderate volume of investment buying. The one thing lacking, however, in the bull line is outside speculation. There was practically none of it yesterday, and little indication of any from this source, unless the market develops a pronounced tendency in an upward direction.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 29.—No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 66@67c; September, 64⅛c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 29.—August, 80c; September, 60¼c; December, 55c; May, 61⅝@61½c; No. 1 hard, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 65¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62⅞c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 29.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 67¼c; August, 67¼c; September, 63¼c; December, 61⅛c.

Oats.

No. 2, 26¼@27c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 white new, 30¼c; No. 3 white, 28@29¼c; No. 2 white clips, 31c; track mixed, 26@28c; track white, 28@37.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 49½c, free on board afloat, to arrive September; 44½c cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo; 50c near by. BARLEY—New malting, 52c cost, insurance, and freight, New York; feeding, 33@34c cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.30@$4.65; Winter straights, $3.60@$3.75; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.75; no grade, $1.70@$1.75. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 73@74c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter in bulk, 70@75c; Spring bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 60c; middling bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65@67½c; oil meal, $23@$23.50 to arrive; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 29.—Flour—Patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clears, $3@$3.20.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14.50@$15. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅞c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¾@8c; 10 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western, green, 16 lb, ¯c; Western, S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅜c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—5.45c; city lard, 5.10@5.20c; refined, South America, 6.25; Continent, 5.81c; Brazil, kegs, 7.35c; compound, city, 3⅞@4c; Western, 4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard, stearine, 6¼@6⅜c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s 6d; do, colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

Compared with the activity manifested pretty much all last week, speculation in coffee futures yesterday was slack and more of an evening-up character than the putting out of new ventures. The total transactions of 17,500 bags consisted in good part of switches, September being exchanged for the December and later deliveries. The market opened steady, with prices 5 points lower, and further eased off, in sympathy with bearish European and Brazilian cables, but subsequently rallied, on steadier late news from Havre. Shorts covered in a small way and there was some demand for investment account. While deliveries from American warehouses were considerably under early estimates, this feature was about offset by comparatively small receipts at Brazilian ports. Selling orders were received from the Continent early in the day, but produced little effect, local bulls absorbing the larger part of these offerings. The close was steady, with prices 5 points higher to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.50@5.65
September	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65
October	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
November	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.80
December	5.90	6.00	5.90	5.95@6.00
January	6.00	6.05	6.00	6.00@6.05
February	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
March	6.15	6.20	6.15	6.20@6.25
April	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.25@6.30
May	6.20	6.25	6.20	6.30@6.35
June	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.35@6.40
July	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40@6.45

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average nominal. Hamburg—¼ pfennig lower. Havre—Net unchanged; January, 39.50; February, 39.50; March, 39.75; April, 40; May, 40.25; June, 40.50; July, 40.50; August, 38.75; September, 39; October, 39; November, 39.25; December, 39.25.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—Wash: XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashed, 19@20c; fine, 19@20c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; half-blood clothing, 27@28c; three-eighths clothing, 28@29c; quarter clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—Washed: XX and X, 28c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 27@28c; three-eighths combing, 29@30c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 26@27c; half-blood clothing, 27c; quarter clothing, 27c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Unwashed: Fine, 16@17c; half-blood combing, 21@22c; three-eighths combing, 22@22½c; quarter combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 19@20c; half-blood clothing, 21@22c; three-eighths clothing, 20@21c; quarter clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c. Georgia and Southern, 21@23c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron, warrants, $6.85; lake copper, ingots, $12.20; tin, $16.05; lead, $4.10; spelter, $4.80.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.50, and bulk, $4; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.45, and bulk, $3.95; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined, cases, $7.15. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 22½@23c; off Summer yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; American, raw, 33@34c; American, boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 45@47c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.80; tar oil, barrels, $3.50. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine, 28¾@29¼c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 29.—Spirits of turpentine, 26¼@26¾c. Resin, $1 and $1.05. Crude turpentine, $1.10, $1.60, and $1.60.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 29.—Spirits of turpentine, 27¼c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 29.—Spirits of turpentine, 26c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.80@$5.40; Westerns, $4.75@$4.90; oxen and stags, $3@$4.75; bulls, $2.75@$3.75; cows and heifers, $1.50@$3.85. Cable higher. Live cattle, 10¾@11½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8¼c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; grassers, $3.50@$4.25; buttermilks, $4@$4.50; common Western calves, $3.50; city-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.65; lambs, $4.40@$6.30; culls, $3@$4.

HOGS—$4.25@$4.60; Western pigs, $4.

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Ways and Means, in Excellent Shape, Shows that He Has High Class.

BEN HOLLADAY'S HANDICAP

Handpress Won the Selling Race, but It Was a Costly Victory for His Owner, as the Colt Was Bid Up $1,200.

Mrs. Byron McClelland has in that oddly named colt, Ways and Means, a piece of racing property that is apparently of decidedly high class, and one that seems to have been as well as he is oddly named. On Saturday the colt won the Dash Stakes, just nosing Kentucky Colonel out on the post. His performance then was a clever one, and was in a measure due to Maher's clever jockeyship, so that when the colt was asked to pick up an additional twenty-one pounds and run against practically the same field in the Sapphire Stakes yesterday his chances were not considered even by those who are sometimes prejudiced in favor of a horse simply because they have previously won on him. It was argued that the difference between the 104 pounds of Saturday and 125 pounds, the weight he carried yesterday, would tell on him, and that at any rate Kentucky Colonel's class would win the race for him. But there was so much class stored away in the little bay colt that was not reckoned upon that at the end he won by three lengths, and in such easy fashion that he made his field look like a collection of selling platers.

Sanford, J. A. Bennet's candidate, made most of the running for the five-and-a-half-furlong journey, and coming around the arm of the Futurity track he showed several lengths in front. Ways and Means had plenty of speed, and was up with the second flight; but he showed a decided inclination to bolt across the track and consented to run straight only after Maher had belabored him warmly with his whip. Once straightened, however, as he was when the turn into the stretch had been negotiated, he ran strong, and without any urging passed Sanford, and won as he pleased by three lengths. Sanford tired and had a hard enough struggle to secure by a head the second money, which Mr. Phinizy tried to capture with a rush.

The other fixture of the afternoon, the Turf Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, had only four starters, and was simply a gift to that splendid rater, Ben Holladay. This horse can go the last furlong of a race as fast as he does the first furlong, so, as he led throughout and held his field safe, it was good betting that he would win easily through the stretch. He did so, for not one of the other three starters ever got near enough to give Sloane, who rode him, the least apprehension. He simply galloped home, a winner by a length and a half, while Thomas Cat, who vainly essayed to catch him, got second money by six lengths.

Walk-over for Briar Sweet.

The fourth race, at three-quarters of a mile, had only two starters, for the presence of Briar Sweet frightened out all but Kenmore Queen of the other seven starters, so the race was practically a walkover for the first-named. Briar Sweet's races in the East stamp her as a mare of high class, and as it is a long time since the American turf has known a really high-class mare, she is quite popular, and bids fair to take the place once held by Miss Woodford and Firenzi. She had no trouble in winning from Kenmore Queen, who started for the $100 second money. She raced along in front, and the other could never get near enough to her to make her raise a respectable gallop.

There was no O'Connor on Handpress yesterday to go to pieces at the end, and thereby be nosed out by some other horse, so P. J. Dwyer's colt won the fifth race, a selling affair at a mile, in a handy fashion. Lady Mitchell showed the way around, but in the stretch Maher brought Handpress up, and he won by a length, while The Winner came fast enough at the end to beat Lady Mitchell a length for the place. The victory, however, was a costly one for Mr. Dwyer, for John McCafferty, who has not been in good humor since Saturday, when his stable boy threw away a fortune for him by going to pieces on Himtine, took a fancy to the colt, and bid him up to $1,800, just $1,200 over his entered selling price. Mr. Dwyer made the additional bid of $5 and retained the colt.

The Huguenot's performance in the mile handicap did not meet with the favor of the spectators, for Spencer, who was on him, rode an atrociously bad race, and was none too active in his ride through the stretch. The colt opened favorite in the betting, but his price slowly receded, and Algol at the end ruled an equal favorite with him. The latter justified the confidence his backers reposed in him, for he led from start to finish, and won so easily from The Huguenot that it is doubtful if the latter would have had a chance with him, even had he been properly handled.

Five favorites won during the day, the first race going to The Kentuckian, so, on the whole, the public had much the best of the battle with the bookmakers.

It is probable that the extra day of racing which it is proposed to give for the benefit of the late Charles V. Sass will be filled out on Friday of next week at Brighton Beach.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity Course. Time—1:12 3-5.

1—The Kentuckian, Simms & Anderson's ch. c., by Pirate of Penzance-Lizzie Montrose, 102 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5..........(Sloane)
2—Frances Booker, J. D. Smith's ch. f., 98, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..........(James)
3—Ben Viking, F. V. Alexandre's b. c., 104, 12 to 1..........(Barrett)

Chemisette, 91, 50 to 1, (McGann;) Roysterer, 101, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) Cathedral, 97, 12 to 1, (Burns;) Easter Cad, 99, 2 to 1, (Maher;) Domineer, 92, 15 to 1, (Moody,) and Tern Day, 99, 60 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:40 3-5.

1—Algol, J. W. Schorr & Son's ch. h., 4 years, by Top Gallant-Equality, 126 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2..........(Burns)
2—The Huguenot, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., 3, 116, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2....(Spencer)
3—Endeavor, Sensation Stable's b. m., 4, 93, 20 to 1..........(Clawson)

Rondo, 117, 10 to 1, (Taral,) and Blue Devil, 106, 6 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes for two-year-olds which have not won a race of the value of $600. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:10.

1—Ways and Means, Mrs. B. McClelland's b. c., by Bermuda-Lisric, 125 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5..........(Maher)
2—Sanford, J. A. Bennet's br. c., 108, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5..........(Doggett)
3—Mr. Phinizy, W. Walker's ch. c., 118, 5 to 1..........(Sims)

Greyfeld, 108, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Kentucky Colonel, 128, 6 to 5, (Turner;) Duke of Middleburgh, 125, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Marblehead, 125, 15 to 1, (Williams,) and Freak, 105, 20 to 1, (Barrett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies three years old. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 1-5.

1—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., by Sir Modred-Sweet Briar, 121 pounds, 1 to 10..........(Maher)
2—Kenmore Queen, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 114, 8 to 1..........(Taral)

Won in a canter by six lengths.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Handpress, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Pomona, 97 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5..........(Maher)
2—The Winner, G. E. Smith's b. h., 5, 105, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Barrett)
3—Lady Mitchell, Jefferson Stable's b. m., 4, 106, 10 to 1..........(Spencer)

Maximo Gomez, 87, 10 to 1, (Moody;) Domitor, 101, 5 to 2, (Sloane;) Flax Spinner, 98, 7 to 2, (Clawson,) Her Own, 96, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Rinaldo, 101, 6 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Ten Spot, 100, 20 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $750 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter on the turf. Time—2:10.

1—Ben Holladay, Easton & Larabee's b. h., 5 years, by Hanover-Millie L., 127 pounds, 3 to 5 and out..........(Sloane)
2—Thomas Cat, W. C. Eustis's b. h., 4, 103, 4 to 1 and even money..........(O'Leary)
3—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5, 95, 12 to 1..........(Collins)
4—Semper Ego, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5, 113, 6 to 1..........(Taral)

Won easily by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Readville, Mass.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 29.—The Grand Circuit races opened to-day at the Readville track. Star Pointer, who has been on the track since last Wednesday, was out this morning and made a number of fast miles. Albatross, a guideless wonder, went a half mile in 1:06¼.

Summary:

Three year olds, 2:30 class, purse $2,000.

Charley Herr, b. s., by Alfred G.-Bessie Huntington, (Wilson)	1	2	1
Laurels, b. f., by Prodigal-Laura B., (Rea)	2	1	4
Admiral Symmes, b. h., (Marsh)	3	3	2
The Earl, ch. c., (Geers)	4	4	3

Time—2:13¾; 2:15¼; 2:16.

2:11 class, trotting, purse $3,000.

Tommy Britton, br. h., by Liberty Belle-Keepsake, by Pancoast, (Geers)	1	2	1	1
Bingen, b. h., by May King-Young Miss, (Titer)	2	1	3	3
Georgianna, br. m., (Noble)	9	7	2	3
Hans McGregor, ch. g., (Kennedy)	3	9	9	2
Octavia, br. m., (Ruggles)	7	8	8	4
Alcidalia, b. m., (Dore)	8	3	6	6
Captain Jack, blk. g., (Flynn)	5	4	4	5
Wistful, br. m., (Peacock)	4	5	5	7
Louis Victor, b. g., (O'Neil)	6	6	7	dis.

Time—2:10¾; 2:09¼; 2:12¼; 2:13.

2:20 pace, purse $1,500, (unfinished.)

Flirt, blk. m., by Almont-Deception, (Rennick)	7	1	1
Flare Up, b. m., by Charles Derby, (Dickerson)	1	3	5
Sweet Violets, b. m., (McLaughlin)	6	2	2
Frank Rysdyke, b. g., (A. Trout)	3	3	3
Libbie C., b. m., (McDonald)	5	5	4
Edward S., ch. g., (Anassmith)	2	4	dis.
Lizzie S., b. f., (Leonard)	4	6	dis.
King Albert, br. h., (Tyson)	8	7	dr.
Croyland, b. g., (Enwing)	dis.		

Time—2:14; 2:11¼; 2:12.

YEARLINGS FETCH FAIR PRICES.

Stock of Willamette Stud and Trade Wind Farm Sold at Sheepshead.

A number of thoroughbred yearlings, the property of the Willamette Stud and the Trade Wind Farm, were sold yesterday in the eastern sale paddocks, outside of the Sheepshead Bay race track. Prices did not rule high, for the yearlings were not very fashionably bred. Most of them were by Top Gallant, and the best looking one of the lot, a bay colt, half-brother to Ensign, was bought by W. Astor Chanler for $725.

The pedigrees of the yearlings, the prices they brought, and the names of the purchasers are as follows:

Bay colt, by Top Gallant-Kathleen Kinney, by George Kinney; William Astor Chanler	$725
Black filly, by Top Gallant-Equality, by Bend Or; M. Murphy	375
Gray filly, by Top Gallant-Opeechee, by Ten Broeck; Tod Sloane	625
Chestnut colt, by Lord Esterling-Hannah, by Great Tom; T. P. Hayes	350
Bay filly, by Top Gallant-Tombetta, by Great Tom; A. White	250
Bay colt, by Lord Esterling-Tarpeia, by St. Blaise; Turney Brothers	350
Chestnut filly, by Top Gallant-Frederica, by Frederick the Great; J. J. McCafferty	250
Bay colt, by Top Gallant-Linwood, by Vanderbilt; H. Unna	200
Judge Caldwell, 2 years, bay colt, by Kosciusko-May Viley, by Brigadier; H. Unna	250
Brown colt, by St. James-Pride of Waltham, by Lord Lyon; H. Unna	400
Chestnut filly, by Top Gallant-Vesper, by Vassal; A. White	150
Bay colt, by Lord Esterling-Gypsy Maid, by Top Gallant; R. C. Doggett	125
Chestnut filly, by Top Gallant-Hattie Carlile, by Longfellow; R. C. Hall	150
Chestnut colt, by Top Gallant-Milesia, by Milesian; A. White	150
Chestnut colt, by Forest-Dina, by Kosciusko; W. H. Clark	150

HORSE SHOW AT SARATOGA.

New York Exhibitors Receive a Share of the Prizes.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—An open-air horse show was held to-day on the track of the Saratoga Racing Association. The following prizes were awarded:

Pony pairs—William H. Carter, Saratoga; tandems, C. L. A. Whitney, Albany; lady's pairs, Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, New York; brougham and victoria pairs, Lewis V. Bell, New York, first; W. E. Wooley, Buffalo, second; Mrs. R. Billington, New York, third; Edward Murray Green, Troy, fourth. Saddle horses—Harvey S. Ladew, New York, first; Mrs. John R. Townsend, New York, second and third. Single hackney—George H. Wood, Saratoga. Horses in harness—Lewis V. Bell, New York, first; W. E. Wooley, Buffalo, second. Road team—"Good Times" coach, Waldorf-Astoria, New York. Roadsters—William H. Keller, first; "Good Times" coach, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, second; Lewis V. Bell, New York, third. Bottony Driving Club School, New York, fourth. Saddlers—Harvey S. Ladew, New York, first; J. K. Wadsworth, Geneseo, second. Horses in harness—Lewis V. Bell, New York, first and second; C. L. A. Whitney, Albany, third and fourth. Pair of horses—Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, New York, first; Lewis V. Bell, New York, second; "Good Times" coach, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, third. Jumping class—J. W. Colt, Ogdensburg, first; J. K. Wadsworth, Geneseo, second; William C. Hays, Saratoga, third.

James McCormick Buys Jinks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—James McCormick of New York to-day bought the two-year-old filly Jinks of W. H. May & Son for $5,000.

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA.

The United States and the Canadian Teams Meet—The Game to be Continued To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The thirtieth annual cricket match between Canada and the United States began here to-day on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford. Considerable interest is being manifested in the game, and quite a large crowd was present to witness the match.

The fact that the Canadians have won the game for the past three years has put the home team on their mettle, and before the day's play began they felt that their efforts must be rewarded by a victory.

Having won the toss, the United States made a splendid start with the run-getting, J. B. King and N. Z. Graves both batting in splendid form. After King had been unfortunately run out for 39, Graves continued the good work, and although none of the other men made any lengthy stay, the young Germantown player stuck nobly to his task and was not disposed of until he had put on 128. The innings realized the very respectable aggregate of 250, A. W. Philpotts of Montreal being credited with the best bowling analysis.

Canada then took up the batting, and in the short time left for play lost three wickets for 38 runs, D. W. Saunders being 13, not out. The game will be resumed in the morning. The score:

UNITED STATES.

J. B. King, run out	39
N. Z. Graves, c. Chambers, b. Philpotts	128
A. M. Wood, c. Lyon, b. Philpotts	4
W. W. Noble, c. Laing, b. Philpotts	12
P. H. Clark, st. Saunders, b. Laing	8
R. D. Brown, b. Laing	3
F. L. Altemus, b. Laing	15
F. H. Bates, c. Marshall, b. Counsell	19
A. P. Morris, b. Philpotts	9
H. Townsend, c. Philpotts, b. Laing	0
J. H. Scattergood, not out	2
Extras	11
Total	250

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
H. B. McGiverin	120	4	59	0
J. M. Laing	135	5	76	4
G. S. Lyon	45	1	28	0
A. W. Philpotts	75	2	44	4
P. C. Goldingham	25	1	19	0
J. L. Counsell	25	0	13	1

CANADA.

D. W. Saunders, not out	13
J. L. Counsell, c. Wood, b. King	7
W. E. McMurtry, st. Scattergood, b. King	1
P. C. Goldingham, c. King, b. Morris	11
J. M. Laing, G. S. Lyon, A. G. Chambers, W. R. Marshall, A. W. Philpotts, M. A. Walker, and H. B. McGiverin, to bat.	
Extras	6
Total	38

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
J. B. King	60	4	20	2
P. H. Clark	50	6	7	0
A. P. Morris	7	0	5	1

Wides—King, 1; Clark, 1.

Mr. Hedge's Yacht Wins.

The racing catboat Sweetheart, owned by C. G. Hedge, Vice President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, defeated the Senad, owned by Peter Gilsey, in a match race on Shinnecock Bay last Saturday. The Sweetheart has not been beaten since she was launched last year.

MISS ATKINSON'S TENNIS CUP.

She Wins the International Match at Niagara, Ontario, and the Trophy.

QUEEN'S ROYAL, Niagara, Ontario, Aug. 29.—The championship round of the ladies' singles in the international tennis tournament was finished here this morning. On Saturday darkness had stopped the match between Miss Juliet Atkinson, the champion, and Miss Marie Wimer, the challenger, at the score one set all, and the match was continued from that point this morning. Miss Atkinson, playing very steadily, won the next two sets and match, and the international trophy presented by George E. Moore of Brooklyn, is now her property.

Score: Ladies' singles, championship round—Miss Juliet Atkinson, Brooklyn, beat Miss Marie Wimer, Washington, 10—8, 7—9, 6—4, 6—3.

The championship round in men's singles was played this afternoon. W. S. Bond, the holder, successfully defended his title against L. E. Ware, the challenger. Bond's clever volleying proved too much for Ware. To-morrow the final doubles will be played, which will wind up the tournament. Scores:

Men's Singles.—Championship round, W. S. Bond, Chicago, beat L. E. Ware, Harvard, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4, 10—8.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-final round, L. E. Ware and J. D. Forbes, Harvard, beat H. E. Avery and H. Cole, Detroit, 6—3, 6—2.

New York Canoe Club's Regatta.

The New York Canoe Club will hold its annual regatta on Gravesend Bay on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 10. The events will be as follows: Sailing, six miles, record event; paddling deck canoes, one-half mile with turn; sailing open canoes with lee boards, three miles; tandem paddling, open canoes, single blades, one-half mile with turn; upset paddling, and tournament. The Captain of the club, Barron Fredericks, will provide berths in the boathouse for the canoes of visiting canoemen, and meals and refreshments will be served during the day. The Regatta Committee consists of Barron Fredericks, J. C. Mowbray, and C. Bowyer Vaux.

MEXICAN SAVANT DROPS DEAD.

Dr. Malany Expires in Texas on His Way to a Congress in Germany.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 29.—Dr. Ferdinando Malany, a prominent physician in the City of Mexico, wandered away from his hotel in this city yesterday while suffering from sudden dementia which developed while coming from Mexico, and being overcome by the heat died in the country in a field on a farm east of this city.

He was going with Civil Engineer Augusano, his friend, to attend the congress of astronomers at Berlin, Germany.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SAMUEL KRULEWITCH.—Maurice B. Blumenthal has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Samuel Krulewitch, who was a partner in the firm of P. & S. Krulewitch, wholesale dealers in clothing, formerly at 524 Broadway, by Judge Schuchman of the City Court on the application of Jacobs & Sterzelbach, judgment creditors.

E. C. BURT & CO.—Schedules of Edwin C. Burt & Co., manufacturers of shoes at 92 to 98 Centre Street, corner of Leonard, show liabilities $84,944, nominal assets $81,860, actual assets $34,453, consisting of stock $22,818, open accounts $11,635. The individual schedules of Henry R. Curtis, one of the partners, show liabilities $50,638, of which $42,517 is to the firm, and no assets.

CLARK B. AUGUSTINE.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment against Clark B. Augustine, lawyer, of 96 Broadway, who was reported missing since Aug. 2, for $500 in favor of Florence D. Kellogg, one of his clients. She alleged that she loaned him $500 on April 22, 1897, on bond and mortgage on a house in Villa Avenue, New York, to be repaid a year later, but she never received the bond and mortgage. The Sheriff went into Mr. Augustine's office at 96 Broadway yesterday under the attachment.

LOW'S EXCHANGE.—Low's Exchange in London, whose banking department was reported by cable to have been closed, causing considerable annoyance to travelers from America, is the London branch of Edwin H. Low, Low's Exchange of 1,123 Broadway, this city, which made an assignment to Henry B. Culver on Aug. 24. At Mr. Culver's office yesterday it was said that he had gone out of town for the day. Frank J. Dupignac, attorney for the assignee, said that he could give no idea of the liabilities of the concern at present; the clerks were at work making up the accounts, and until they are completed, it would be mere guesswork. Asked if he thought they would reach $100,000, he said he did not think they would. Concerning the cablegrams to the newspapers about the London branch, he said he had heard nothing whatever, but he did not think many travelers had been stranded there, and he did not think the Exchange owed much on that account.

Out of Town.

A. RUETTY & BROTHER.—A. Ruetty & Brother, wall paper, of 189 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio, went into the hands of Receiver Ferdinand Siegle to-day on the application of the senior member of the firm, who says that he and his brother cannot agree upon terms of dissolution. The stock is valued at $4,000, and the firm owes $3,000.

Receivers for Partnerships.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court has appointed Myer Hellman receiver for the firm of Lyons & Lyons, proprietors of Lyons's Express at 55 Harrison Street and 176 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, on the application of Samuel H. Lyons in a suit brought by him against Oscar Lyons for a dissolution of partnership on account of a disagreement between them, and the receiver is empowered to continue the business for six months. They are step-brothers. Samuel claims that the assets of the business are worth $10,000, and Oscar estimated them at $2,000.

Alexander T. Mason has been appointed receiver for the firm of James A. Bostwick & Co., manufacturers of photographic supplies at 41 and 43 Marion Street, Brooklyn, by Judge Cohen of the Supreme Court, this city, in a suit brought by James A. Bostwick against Charles W. Blodget and Frederick J. Harrison for a dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement between them. The partnership was formed on Dec. 1, 1896. Mr. Bostwick claimed that on July 12 last they excluded him from any participation in the business. The inventory of June last showed assets of $4,300 over liabilities.

A Petition in Bankruptcy.

Louis R. Rothschild filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, his schedules showing liabilities of $23,408, and no actual assets. He owns 240 shares of stock of the R. Rothschild's Sons Company, manufacturers of bar fixtures, formerly of 579 Broadway and Cincinnati, which failed a year ago, which stock he regards as worthless. He was connected with that company. The petition is to get rid of two judgments obtained against him, one for $7,070 in favor of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, obtained on Sept. 20, 1897, and the other for $15,529 in favor of the Market and Fulton National Bank, on March 9, 1898. The attorney is Edward T. Taliaferro.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALKAN, Henry—R. E. Robbins and others	$915
BURNS, George K., and Edward S. Sweeney—C. Weil	74
COHEN, Isaac—P. R. Dixon	98
COLLINS, Thomas F.—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	2,825
FITZPATRICK, Edward—J. H. Davidson and another	96
FROST, Edward H.—L. W. Dinkelspiel and another	96
FEINSON, Mary R.—L. Michael, and others	219
FRANCESCONI, Guido—A. H. Villa	93
GAGE, Edward H., Jr.—J. H. Davidson and another	28
GUIDA, Pasquale—J. Volpe	46
HERZOG, Herman—G. Gebert and another	69
JACOBSON, Samuel—A. D. Leonard	101
KARNS, Benjamin F.—Stephen G. Patterson, two	1,040
KEANE, Thomas E.—M. Pierce	100
KEANE, Thomas E.—E. C. Force	75
LICHTWITZ, Agnes G. O.—Belle of Jefferson Distilling Company	482
LEMON, Thomas K.—Standard Radiator Company	1,557
MAUTNER, Ignatz—Joseph Stern and others	197
MEISELS, Michael—Joseph Stern, and others	49
MACDONALD, Philip A.—P. M. Brown	48
McCABE, John—J. H. Davidson and another	88
O'CONNELL, Michael—O. Taussig	210
SPAULDING, Francis A.—J. F. Egan, executor	678
SEAMAN, Martha L.—Thomas Duggan	918
SCHOEN, Abraham—D. B. Powell	322
TREU, Leopold R.—Peter Callan	1,285
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Patrick J. McNulty	482
WEISS, Robert S.—J. Stern, and others	148
WOOD, Edward T.—J. Schreyer	112
[illegible], John F.—D. Mayer	175

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—Beard Building Not Yet Sold—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Edith E. McCagg for improvement the four lots at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The same brokers have also sold for Samuel Cohen three lots on the west side of Third Avenue, 35 feet north of Wendover Avenue.

Henry Morgenthau said yesterday that the Beard Building had not been sold. Negotiations for its sale are in progress.

Moritz Doob has sold the three-story brownstone front dwelling 219 East Sixty-first Street, 18 by 100.5.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday John T. Boyd sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Adele Kneeland, for $5,000, the three-story brick building 89 New Chambers Street and 101 James Street, on a gore lot at the northwest corner of the streets named, 19.10 by 14.10 by 25.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louis P. Mahler, for $33,000, the five-story brick flat 515 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 33.4 by 99.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George E. Chisholm, for $19,600, the plot southeast corner of Eleventh and Dry Dock Streets, running east 71.7 by south 90.1 by east 34.4 by south 24.4 by west 106 by north 114.6; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Nelson D. Stillwell, for $19,740, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue 60 by 100.11.

Slawson & Hobbs have resold the vacant plot, 100 by 100.11, south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, for James Whiting, to Judson Lawson, who will improve the same at once with high-class apartments.

To-day's Auction Sale.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 1,763 and 1,765 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street, 50.9 by 83.9, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,218; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 32 Goerck Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 87.4; William Wirth of 145 Delancey Street, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $22,000.

Nos. 108 and 110 Tenth Avenue, for a six-story brick stable, 40 by 96; P. H. Keahon of 840 Greenwich Street, owner; cost, $30,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 183 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for fifteen two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 30; Northern Improvement Company of 717 Tremont Avenue, owner; Albert E. Davis, architect; cost, $37,500.

Alterations.

No. 59 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Edward Van Ingen of 500 Madison Avenue, owner; G. Atterbury of 25 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 29, 1898.

AVENUE A, s w corner of 7th St, 108x105, Unionport; August H. Diehl to Isaac R. Butler, ½ part	$700
BECK, or 151st, St, s s, 55 ft w of Wales Av, 50x100; Annie Hoyt to Catherine B. Gent	1
LOT 44, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; John Toelberg to Charles L. Francisco	1
LOT 205, Block E, map of Mapes estate; Joseph A. Irvine to Prudence Irvine	1
TERRACE VIEW AV, n corner of Broadway, or King's Bridge Road, 111x irregular; Jere Johnson, Jr., Company to William A. Roos	1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s s, Lot 7, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Wilhelmina Dapper to Michael Dapper	1
72D ST, 29 West, 25x102.2; Frank L. Loring to John H. Shrite	1
83D ST, 217 East, 25.5x102.2; Emanuel Heilner and another to Mary F. Thornton	1
121ST ST, n s, 186.8 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 17x100.11; Christian Striffler to Emilie and Emile Rudolph	Gift.
132D ST, n s, 235 ft e of 6th Av, 25x99.11; Joseph Laux to Elizabeth Stayner	1
142D ST, 738 East; Adele B. de Miranda to Henry Kratch	6,500
164TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Grant Av, — to Sherman Av x— to 163d St; Anthony Oechs to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.	1

Recorded Leases.

COOMBE, Charles H., agent, to Dezso Fuchs; 1 and 1½ 2d Av, store, &c., 3 years	$2,904
GENTILE, Raffaele, to Giovanni Morano; 239 East 108th St, 2 years	900
PRIORE, Evangelista, to Ciro Spina; part of 2,241 1st Av, 2 years	228

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOW, Isaac R. B., to George Strecker; s w corner Avenue A and 7th St, Unionport, 3 years	$700
BECK, Reuben, to Jesteen C. Hillery; s s of 22d St, Lot 568, map of land of Clement C. Moore, leasehold, installments	3,731
BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to John Finck; 53 and 55 East 99th St, ¼ year	800
COLLINS, Mary, to Jacob J. Nicholas, Jr.; s s of 163d St, 18.3 ft e of Tinton Av, 1 year	2,000
EHLERS, Herman H., to the German Savings Bank; e s of Park Av, 57.8 ft n of 160th St, 1 year	6,000
EMERSON, Oscar E., to Conrad Stein; 838 11th Av, store lease, demand	4,248
FOGARTY, Michael, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 47th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year	5,000
HELLINGER, Leopold, to the United States Life Insurance Company; 88 and 90 Walker St, 5 years	90,000
JENNINGS, Cecelia T., to George R. Sutherland; s w s of 14th St, 155 ft n w of Prospect Terrace, ½ year	3,000
MITCHELL, John, to Peter Doelger; 886 10th Av, store lease, demand	1,830
POPE, William B., to George C. Pope; s e corner of Park Av and 81st St, also e s of Park Av, 25.6 ft s of 81st St, installments	2,300
SHEFFIELD, Mary K. and Lucius T., to Harriet P. Sheffield; 26 West 82d St, 3 years	7,500
SHRITE, John H., to Aetna Real Estate and Loan Company; 29 West 72d St, 3 months	50,000
SIMON, Morris, to John E. Alexander; 21 East 91st St, 5 years	20,000
SOMMER, Jacob, to William V. Gordon; e s of Amethyst Av, 100 ft n of Morris Park Av, 1 year	539
THERRY, Stephen, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 14th St, 171 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year	6,000
THORNTON, Margaret F., to Emanuel J. Heilner and another; 217 East 83d St, ¾ year	6,000
THORNTON, Margaret F., to Emanuel J. Heilner and another; 217 East 83d St, 9 months	11,000
TRUEMAN, Charles, to Charles E. Appleby and others, trustees, &c.; w s of 3d Av, 111.1 ft s of 172d St, 3 years	13,000
TRUEMAN, Charles, to Charles E. Appleby, and others, trustees, &c.; w s of 3d Av, 136.2 ft s of 172d St, 3 years	13,000
VOGEL, Ana G., to Catharine Vogel; 108 East 58th St, 3 years	6,000
WELLS, William J., Jr., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 113 Goerck St, 3 years	3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CASE, David K., to Theodore M. Hass	$4,000
HATCH, Joseph W., assignee, to James M. Hillery	Nom.
HILLERY, James M., to Jesteen C. Hillery	6,000
POWELL, Sarah H., to Thomas S. Wright	5,000
ROGGENKAMP, August, to Martin L. Henry	675
SPAULDING, Henry A., to Cornelia R. Spaulding	Nom.
WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company, (assigns 3 mortgages)	Nom

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, 1,302 to 1,308; Edward McCann against Neils Toelberg, owner and contractor	1,275
22D ST, 340 West; James A. Mileham against Mrs. E. Whitman, owner and contractor; T. H. Beekman, agent	60
209TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; M. B. Houpt & Son against George H. Chamberlain, owner and contractor	1,084

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 508 and 510; Department of Buildings against the Mutual Building Company, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

ELMWOOD PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x122.11x25x122.7; Julie E. Chaffanjon against Henry Schopper and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Brower.

RIDGE ST, e s, 100 ft s of Broome St, 25x72; Mary E. Bird against Patrick J. Carroll and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Kearney.

3D AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 34.4x100; Jerry Fioravanti against Jerry Altieri, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Ginsbrug & Mathot.

5TH AV, 1,056; Edward F. Browning against Paul Leavitt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Prentice.

49TH ST, s s, 21.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21.6x75; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against A. Walter Haviland and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

110TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Eugene [illegible] against Henry and Catharine [illegible], (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippmann & Ruck.

122D ST, 561 West; Catharina Schmidt against Daniel T. Garris, (action to compel conveyance of property, &c.;) attorneys, Gignoux & Gignoux.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Spafford vs. McCone.
2—Pitcher vs. Muller.
3—In re Hannigan.
4—Harrison vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
5—Aaronson vs. same.
6—Moses vs. Baruch.
7—Balloss vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8—In re Wolfe.
9—Seggermann vs. Swarts Prod. Co.
10—Tompkins vs. Browne
11—Moskowitz vs. Moskowitz.
12—Solins vs. Solins.
13—McKee vs. Hoffman Machine Co.
14—In re Rutty.
15—Van Beuren vs. Wotherspoon.
16—In re Bieber.
17—In re Nat. State Bk. of Oneida.
18—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Remheimer.
19—In re Am. Trad. Co.
20—Nunez vs. Nunez.
21—Schmitt vs. Kehoe.
22—Fletcher vs. Bliss.
23—Marrin vs. Lipold.
24—In re Farrell.
25—Hill vs. Sears.
26—Y. M. C. A. vs. Harris.
27—Crawford vs. Hubbell.
28—McBride vs. Jarnes.
29—Rosebault vs. Hall.
30—In re Garrett.
31—Brady vs. Bachman.
32—Altman vs. Caskin.
33—Garfield Nat. Bank vs. Sheehan.
34—Minturn vs. Calhoun.
35—Schuhl vs. Met. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Amelia Barnett,
Barbara Ochsenreiter,
Margaret M. Pabst,
Hannah Blumenthal,
Annie C. Unger,
Barbara Uch,
Catharine Quigley,
Edmund J. Godine.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Victory—Max Moses. Matter of O'Neill—Edward Jacobs.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Garber vs. Gottesfeld—Morris Cukor.

SUPREME COURT—Nash, J.—Hart vs. Samuels—Augustus C. Brown.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Robert Gibson vs. Claude W. Mick, (two cases)—Walter E. Hennessy.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—James A. Bostwick vs. Charles W. Blodget—Alexander T. Mason.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Samuel H. Lyons vs. Oscar L. Lyons—Myer Hellman.

ADIRONDACK HUNTER KILLED.

Ernest Colson of Tupper Lake Shot by Strangers Accidentally.

MALONE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Ernest Colson of Tupper Lake, twenty-eight years old, was shot and instantly killed on the Wawbeck Road, three miles from Tupper Lake, Saturday night. Colson was watching for deer in company with Ziba Westcott, and the latter, seeing two men approaching, called Colson's attention to them.

As Colson turned to look toward them he was shot. He took a few steps and saying, "Those fellows have shot me," fell lifeless to the ground. Coroner Morehouse will conduct an investigation. It is believed that the shooting was accidental.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Ex-Chief John W. Regan of the Boston Fire Department has been elected President and Manager of the Boston Fire Dispatch.

Commissioner Matthews of the Ohio Insurance Department has begun an inspection of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati.

The schedules of the Western Indiana and Belt Railways of Chicago, amounting to $1,000,000, has been placed with the Railroad Insurance Syndicate.

The plans for the new protective department house in Roxbury, Mass., have been completed, and estimates on construction have been invited from contractors.

Indianapolis merchants have formed an association, whose object is declared to be "to promote the general welfare and prosperity of its members, keep out itinerant salesmen, and obtain a lower rate for insurance."

The difficulty between the Kentucky and Tennessee Fire Underwriters' Association and the Memphis Exchange, which was recently taken before the Governing Committee of the Western Union, has been referred to the union meeting, to be held at Niagara Falls on Sept. 6. The Committee on Outside Competition will meet on Sept. 5, and report to the general session of the union.

The action of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York in giving notice that it would refuse plate glass business in Illinois, when offered for any premium less than 2¼ per cent., has resulted in much speculation as to whether a rate compact can be formed in Chicago. Several of the Eastern managers refused yesterday to discuss the possibility of such an agreement, saying that the matter was within the control of their Western representatives, and would be left for their determination. While the position of the Fidelity and Casualty was assumed by the Western representative, it was in all likelihood inspired by the home office, and may foreshadow an attempt to withdraw the West from the operation of the rate war, which has been imminent since the recent failure in New York to form a compact covering the whole country.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D., HEAD MASTER.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Ninth year begins September 29th.
Year-book on request.
In June, '98, fourteen young men from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls, 148 Madison Avenue.
Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address
MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or
MISS ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c.
Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y.
75 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS. Norwalk, Conn.—27th year. Primary Academic and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium, incandescent light.

FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address AUGUSTINE JONES, LL. B., Providence, R. I.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING CLASS, FROEBEL Normal Institute.—Fall term begins Sept. 7, 1898. Free scholarships, (limited.) Address Z. A. CUTTEN, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av., 14th St.

MISS CHISHOLM
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Kindergarten to College Preparatory. Special courses. Resident pupils. Wednesday, Oct. 5.
15 East Sixty-fifth Street.

THE MISSES WREAKS'
Graded School for Girls. College preparatory class.
Special students. Resident pupils.
12 East Seventy-third Street.

Kraus Seminary for Kindergartners
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal,
Hotel San Remo, West, Cor. 75th Street.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

Lasell Seminary for Young Women.
AUBURNDALE, MASS.
(Ten miles from Boston.)
Boston standards of scholarship and conduct of life with advantages of healthful and beautiful suburban residence; rowing and skating on Charles River; outdoor games in ample, shaded grounds; best equipped gymnasium and swimming tank under careful hygienic supervision. Lectures and lessons on topics adapted to the ideal administration of homes; pupils properly chaperoned to the best Musical and Literary entertainments in Boston and to historical places in the vicinity.
For illustrated catalogue, blank forms for application, or place on waiting list, address (mentioning this paper) C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year. or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE WILSON-VAIL SCHOOL,
622 FIFTH AVE. (near 50th St.)
THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL
CONSOLIDATED WITH
THE HALSEY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
Prepares for leading universities, science schools, business. Indorsed by the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Williams, N. Y. University, the Dean of Columbia, Prof. West of Princeton.
Building entirely remodeled. Latest equipment, laboratory, manual training, gymnasium, athletics. Begins Sept. 29. Preparatory, $100 to $150; Junior, $200; Middle, $250; Senior, $300.
Class for little boys—special advantages.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898.
Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
20 East 50th Street.
This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th.
Summer address, Holliston, Mass.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic Boarding School; educational advantages unsurpassed; open all year; fall term begins Sept. 7. Address Bro. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Summer address of Principal until Sept. 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 MADISON AV., (64TH ST.)
English, Classical, and Primary Departments. Gymnasium. 79th year opens Sept. 28.
HENRY BARTON CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Prin.

The Veltin School for Girls.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
OCTOBER 5TH. 160-162 WEST 74TH ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

The De Lancey School for Girls,
71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

BETTS ACADEMY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
60th year. Special opportunities for students desiring to save time in preparation.
WM. J. BETTS, M. A., (Yale,) Principal.

1836. Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. 1867.
1867. Riverview Military Academy, 1898.
JOSEPH BARTLETT BISBEE, A. M.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 348 Madison Avenue.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all colleges. Classes for little girls.

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls
Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular.
JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. THE STUDENT, NOT THE CLASS, IS THE UNIT. 800 ft. above sea level. Table excellent. J. C. PLA, Principal.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

ST. DAVID'S HALL SCHOOL FOR BOYS; Limited number; thoroughness; home influence; testimonials from leading educators. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

INTELLIGENT lady expecting to learn stenography, will be taught in reputable court reporter's offices; lucrative position assured when proficient. F. LUSK, 32 Broadway.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

COMSTOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens Oct. 5. 32 W. 40th St.
MISS DAY and MISS REED, Principals.

Van Norman Institute. (Founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. V. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER. Home and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School
Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL
will reopen after the summer vacation on Tuesday, September 6. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, stenography, typewriting, commercial law, civil government, etc. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
101, 103, 105 East 23d St.

NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE—Affords thorough education for business. ACADEMIC BOOKKEEPING, Correspondence, Banking, Penmanship, Telegraphy, SHORTHAND, and TYPEWRITING Departments. Day and evening sessions. Call or write. C. C. Gaines, Pres., 81 E. 125 St., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—A new stock of sporting goods, bicycles, cutlery, &c., of Cruttenden & Rollo will be sold at No. 111 Nassau Street, New York, on August 30, 1898, at 10 A. M. L. STEWART MILLIGAN, Assignee.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—WILLIAM EUCLID YOUNG, Specialist in CUBA INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.
GREAT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
Best references in New York City.
Office, Room 12, 11 Pine St.

HOTELS.

Hotel Majestic,
Central Park West, 72d to 71st Sts., N.Y.
THE MANAGEMENT IS NOW BOOKING ENGAGEMENTS FOR APARTMENTS BY THE YEAR, OR FOR SHORTER PERIODS, AND WILL CONTINUE, AS HERETOFORE, TO CATER TO A REFINED AND SELECT PATRONAGE ONLY. REFERENCES REQUIRED BY PARTIES NOT PERSONALLY KNOWN TO THE MANAGEMENT.
AINSLIE & WEBSTER.

Sherman Square Hotel,
Boulevard, corner West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES
$75
MONTHLY.
Ten rooms; others fourteen rooms; at proportionate rents; very desirable; handsomely appointed and decorated; good sanitary arrangements.
138th and 139th Sts.
(7th and 8th Avs.)
Now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.
Elevated station 140th St.

130-132 East 34th St.
Eight rooms and bath, butler's pantry, servant's toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service, and every
MODERN CONVENIENCE.
Superintendent on Premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
Cor. 86th St.
The Livingston
Fireproof Apartment,
Nine Rooms & Two Baths.
High Class in Every Particular.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts.
284 Columbus Av., nr. 73d St.

THE CHELSEA,
222 WEST 23D ST.
A select and refined Family Hotel; elegant suites of rooms, with private halls, new and modern conveniences, either furnished or unfurnished, may be rented by the year. A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT MODERATE RATES! ! Families seeking a central and quiet location should visit The Chelsea before deciding where to live.
Private and public restaurants on office floor.
Table d'hote luncheon, 50c.; dinner, $1.00; served daily and are very popular.
Address THE CHELSEA ASSO'N,
E. N. WILSON, Manager.

615 FIFTH AVENUE
(BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.)
This modern and attractive apartment house, located at centre of fashionable quarter, with a frontage of 42 feet to each apartment, with absolutely perfect sanitation and every modern convenience, can be seen by applying to Superintendent on premises, or to office of Estate of GEORGE KEMP, 68 William St., corner Cedar.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner, resident.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—Dock property, this city. Lease, East River and improved preferred. Apply T. A THORNE, 1,265 Broadway, Sun Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Long Island.
MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T. F. Silleck, Mgr.; J. P. Greaves, Asst. Mgr.

New Jersey.
Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.
SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. [illegible]

MUSICAL.

MR. SAM FRANKO ANNOUNCES THAT ON September 9th he will resume rehearsals of the Chorus for the Ethical Society. The work of this chorus offers exceptional opportunities in choral training, and sopranos, altos, tenors, and [illegible] with good voices and some experience in sight reading are cordially invited to join.
Mr. Franko will examine applicants at his residence, 45 East 84th Street, on any day between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. [illegible] P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND

Culver Route.

[illegible] Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. R., Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry. [illegible] connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.

LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, [illegible] 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:20 Sun. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Coney Island J. C. Races.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M. Additional tradins race days 12:40 P. M.; parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 2:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 8:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20 (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20 (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10 (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.

VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

DAILY

SEASHORE EXCURSIONS

August 11 to September 10

ROUND TRIP RATES:

From New York, $1; Children, 75c

From Brooklyn, $1.10; Children, 85c

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK,

OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT,

POINT PLEASANT,

And Intermediate Stations.

SPECIAL TRAINS WILL LEAVE DAILY FROM 23D ST. 7:50 A. M., AND FROM CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STREETS 8:00 A. M. BROOKLYN, 7:45 A. M. RETURNING, LEAVE POINT PLEASANT 6:35 P. M.

TICKETS VALID ON SPECIAL TRAINS ON DAY OF ISSUE ONLY IN EACH DIRECTION.

A ONE DOLLAR OUTING

TO

MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO

AND THE

SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,

VIA

Central R. R. of New Jersey.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.

ALSO

MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

A LABOR DAY EXCURSION

AT

ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION ON SUNDAY WILL be run at rate of $1.00 round trip for adults; children 5 to 12, 75 cents.

MONDAY'S EXCURSION WILL be run at rate of $1.50 round trip for adults; children, 5 to 12, $1.00. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on trains.

TRAINS WITH LUNCH CARS ATTACHED, LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., N. R. AT 8:30 A. M.; SOUTH FERRY, FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., AT 8:25 A. M. Returning arrive in the city about 9 P. M.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.15 P. M. So. 6th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.

ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.

9.00 A. M., 12.15 and 2.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.

Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.

9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 2.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2.00 and 7.30 P. M.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

LEHIGH VALLEY

RAILROAD

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, $1.50 ROUND TRIP.

Special Train will leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 8:20 A. M. Foot W. 23d St., 7:50 A. M.

NIAGARA FALLS, $8.00 ROUND TRIP.

Tickets good going Saturday, September 3. Returning up to and including Tuesday, September 6. Trains leave foot W. 23d St., Penna. R. R., 7:50 A. M., 6:50, 7:40, and 8:20 P. M. Cortlandt or Desbrosses St, 8:20 A. M., 7, 8, and 8:30 P. M. For tickets and information apply at any Lehigh Valley office, or EASTERN PASS'R OFFICE, 355 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Cook's Tours for Labor Day

Including Hotels and All Expenses.

NIAGARA FALLS, Three Days. 14.50

14.50 THOUSAND ISLANDS, Three Days.

Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, ADIRONDACKS, Four Days. 25.00.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Lakes Champlain and George.

30.00 SARATOGA, ETC., Four Days.

Programmes from

THOS. COOK & SON,

[illegible] and 1225 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex).. 8 A. M.

" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.. 8:40 "

" New York, West 22d St. Pier...... 9 "

[illegible] 3:20 P. M.

[illegible] AFTERNOON CONCERTS

EXCURSIONS.

SHAFTER'S VICTORIOUS ARMY

Rough Riders and Regulars,

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Week days, 8:25 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (8:50 Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.

Leave L. I. City—Week days 8:36 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (9:00 Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.

Leave Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave.—Week days, 8:30 (8:54 Special Fast Express) A. M., 3:24 (4:54 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (8:53 Special Fast Express) and 9:08 A. M.

RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) A. M., 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:55 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.

The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica, and make the run in three hours.

Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.

Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

LEXINGTON AV., 112.—Nice room, with superior board; strictly first-class house and attendance; references.

MADISON AV., 605, Near 57th St.—Rooms and board in refined French family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TO GUARDIANS AND INVALIDS—A home for children or invalids in a Northern private family on a farm in suburbs of Richmond, Va.; good educational advantages and the best care by a lady and her daughter, experienced in such work; references exchanged. Address Box 160, Manchester, Va.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Anson G. McCook, as receiver of THE AMERICAN ASPHALT PAVEMENT COMPANY, for authority to sell the remaining assets and choses in action of said corporation in his possession, or vested in him as said receiver.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of said court, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, as receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, located at No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, on the 30th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, each, every and all the property or assets of The American Asphalt Pavement Company that have come into, and now remain, in my possession as said receiver; and also all claims, demands, cause and causes of action of whatever kind, name or nature, at law or in equity, that may now or at the time of such sale exist in favor of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, or of its stockholders, or of myself, as said receiver of said company, to recover damages for any and all infringement or infringements of certain United States Letters Patent No. 211,213, granted to William W. Averell January 14th, 1879, and also of certain United States Letters Patent Nos. 103,581 and 103,582, granted to Edward J. De Smedt May 31st, 1870, and their respective reissues Nos. 9,324 and 9,325, issued July 27, 1880.—Dated August 4th, 1898.

ANSON G. McCOOK,

As Receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company.

EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Receiver, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au9-2aw3wTu&F&au30

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

Take notice that I shall apply to a Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, at a term thereof to be held at the General Post Office Building in the County of New York, on September 6th, 1898, at 11 A. M., for an order passing my accounts as substituted assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, and also the accounts of Edward V. B. Dodd, deceased, as assignee of the said estate, and also allowing my expenses, as set forth in said account, and my commissions, and such other allowance as the Court may grant, and also for an order of final distribution among the creditors of the said bankrupt, all in accordance with my petition and accounts herein filed, with the vouchers thereof, in the office of the Clerk of said court, on June 24th, 1898, and in pursuance of the order of Hon. Addison Brown, Judge, filed in the office of the Clerk of said court on July 5th, 1898.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898.

GEORGE H. FISH, Substituted Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—In small private family; good city reference. 39 East 10th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman, lately landed, as governess for children or housekeeper for gentleman alone; good reference. Mrs. Lesueur, 328 West 52d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—An excellent dressmaker would like position as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; references. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-cass; English trained; several years in present place; leaving on account of family giving up; fully competent. Elgin, 43 East 50th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Good cook and laundress; private family; best city reference. Apply 237 West 24th St. after 9.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARIA H. LUGAR, plaintiff, against JULIA AYERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 19th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those ten certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly County of Westchester,) known and distinguished on the map of Woodlawn Heights, made by R. Ross, Surveyor, dated January 6th, 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, January 19th, 1874, as map No. 753, by the Numbers 584, (five hundred and eighty-four,) 585, (five hundred and eighty-five,) 586, (five hundred and eighty-six,) 587, (five hundred and eighty-seven,) 588, (five hundred and eighty-eight,) 635, (six hundred and thirty-five,) 636, (six hundred and thirty-six,) 637, (six hundred and thirty-seven,) 653, (six hundred and fifty-three,) and 654, (six hundred and fifty-four,) and which said lots, Numbers 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

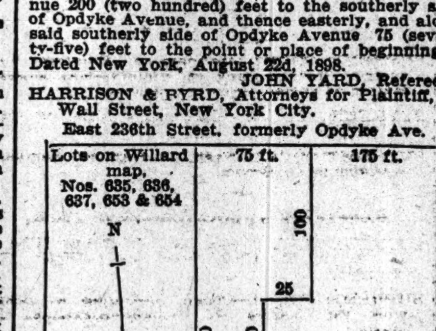
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 400 (four hundred) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) with the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block and parallel with said Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue, and thence westerly and along said northerly side of Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.

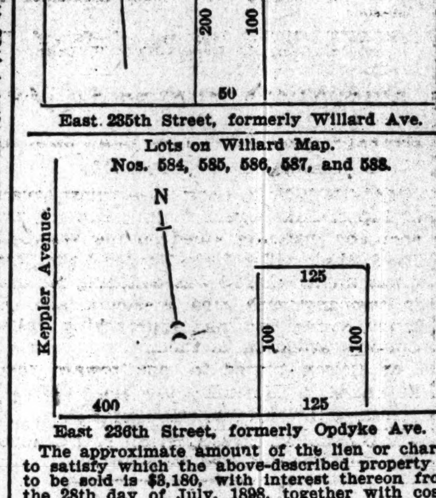
And which said Lots 635, 636, 637, 653, and 654 taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 175 (one hundred and seventy-five) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue with the westerly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) and thence running southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with the said Opdyke Avenue 25 (twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of Willard Avenue, otherwise called East 235th Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Willard Avenue 50 (fifty) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 200 (two hundred) feet to the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of Opdyke Avenue 75 (seventy-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

JOHN YARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, New York City.


East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.
Lots on Willard map, Nos. 635, 636, 637, 653 & 654
75 ft.
175 ft.
N
100
25
200
100
50
Keppler Avenue.
East 235th Street, formerly Willard Ave.


Lots on Willard Map. Nos. 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588.
Keppler Avenue.
N
125
100
100
400
125
East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,180, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $216.50, with interest from August 20th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $85 and interest.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

JOHN YARD, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER et al., defendants.

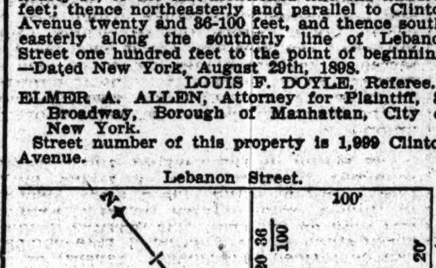
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

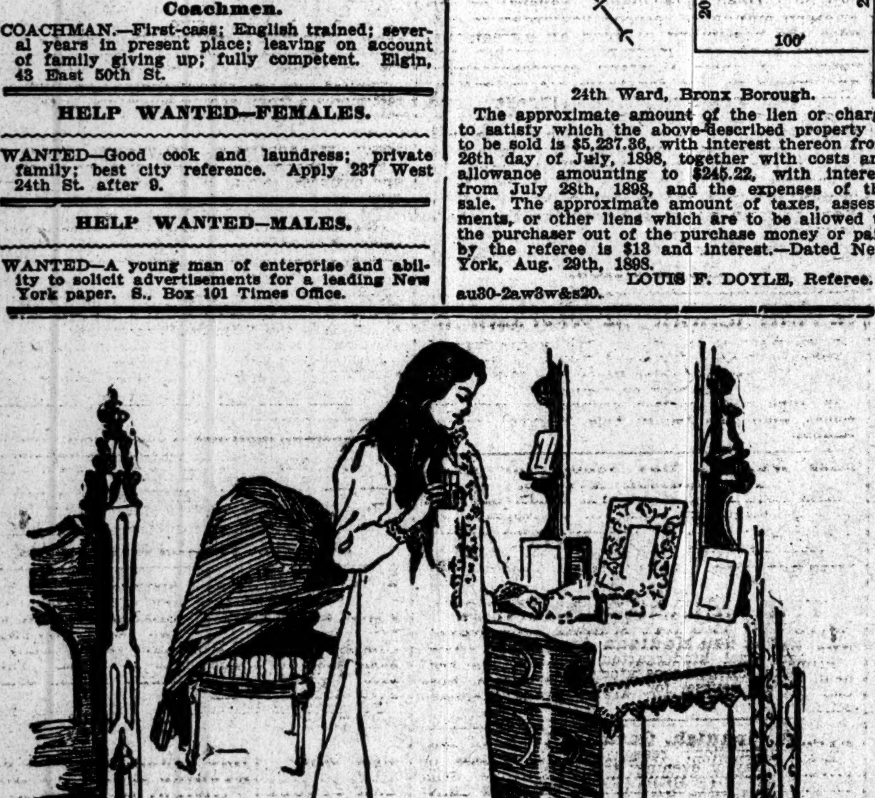
Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

au30-2aw3w&s20.



I have used Ripans Tabules and was more than surprised at the effect they had on me. I had the headache every morning, bad taste in my mouth, dyspepsia and heartburn, so that my food did me no good, and then I would have to go to bed and would be sick enough to die for two or three hours. I was told to try Ripans Tabules. I bought one small bottle and they helped me, and then I bought a box of them and have taken them all, and I feel like another woman. I keep the Tabules on hand, and take one every morning the first thing when I get up. I had previously tried everything I heard of, but nothing has done me any good except Ripans Tabules, and I shall always recommend them to my friends.

A new style packet containing [illegible] RIPANS TABULES [illegible] drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is [illegible]

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 68 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

BRADSTREET, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY B. HOFFMAN, Milton Bradstreet, Mary Elizabeth Bradstreet, Henry C. Bradstreet, Frank K. Bradstreet, the Bradstreet Company, George B. Watson, Margaret N. Wood, Daniel Bradley, Isabella B. Peck, Adelaide C. Ide, the Eleventh Ward Bank, the American Surety Company, Alvin Burleigh, and George H. Adams, and to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY BRADSTREET, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert F. Conley, as administrator with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au23-1aw6wTu&o4

DE FOREST, JULIA D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Armede Smith, Mary Virginia Tiffany, Alva Belmont, Julia de Fontanilliat, Henry S. Abbot, Robert Desha, Emma Desha Elliot, the heirs and next of kin of JULIA D. DE FOREST, late of the County of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry W. de Forest of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 19th day of November, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Julia D. de Forest, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

au16-1aw6wTu Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

PILLING, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To John Pilling, Henry Pilling, Heartley Pilling, Robert Pilling, Margaret Pilling, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of WILLIAM PILLING, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert A. Mullen of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirteenth day of April, 1898, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Pilling, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au30-1aw6wTu.

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against James Adair, John Pettit, and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Clifford L. Goetchins, Charles F. Risley, J. Frank Knorr, the American Folding Basket Company, Charles E. Chapin, Eugene J. McGrath, Manhattan Bank Note Company, Franklin U. Green and Mary Green, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, defendant's Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, and Isadore Saberski, defendants. Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. SCHENCK & PUNNETT,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated August 1, 1898. SCHENCK & PUNNETT,

au2-1aw7wTu Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 A. M.

" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "

" West 22d St. Pier....... 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meridian, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

LABOR DAY!

DELIGHTFUL TWO OR THREE DAYS' TRIPS COVERING THIS HOLIDAY, ARE OFFERED BY THE

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Leaving New York on new

S. S. "PRINCESS ANNE,"

sailing

Saturday, Sept. 3rd, at 4 P. M.,

Passengers can enjoy a stay at

OLD POINT COMFORT

AND RETURN BY WATER OR RAIL. THOSE LIMITED IN TIME CAN REACH THE CITY MONDAY EVENING OR TUESDAY MORNING EARLY, RETURNING VIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Full information upon application. Telephone Call, 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO., Pier 26 North River, N. Y. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, Oct. 20, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM	Palatia, Sept. 24, 11:30 AM
Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 4 PM	Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (LONDON.)

Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

*Pennland ......Sept. 3	*Belgenland ....Sept. 24
*Rhynland .....Sept. 17	*Pennland ....Oct. 1

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

Friesland ....Aug. 31	Westernland ....Sept. 14
*Southwark .....Sept. 7	*Kensington ....Sept. 21

*These steamers carry second cabin passengers only, who have the use of the main saloon and promenade deck, smoking-room, bathrooms, &c.

Passage, $37.50 and upwards, according to steamer, location, and number of persons in room.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 N. River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric, Aug. 30, 9 AM	Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon	Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon	Cymric, Oct. 4, 8:30 A.M
Majestic, Sept. 14, noon	Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Sept. 3, 8 AM	Campania, Sept. 17, 2 PM
Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM	Servia, Sept. 20, 9 AM
Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM	Umbria, Sept. 24, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:

Steamers leave San Francisco.

BELGIC, via Honolulu..............Sept. 3, 1 P. M.

PERU, via Honolulu...........Sept. 13, 1 P. M.

COPTIC, via Honolulu..........Sept. 17, 1 P. M.

CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1.

GAELIC, via Honolulu..........Oct. 11, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF CHINA..........Sept. 12, Dec. 5

EMPRESS OF INDIA...........Oct. 10, Jan. 2

EMPRESS OF JAPAN..........Nov. 7, Jan. 30

Fast route to Philippine Islands.

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA;

MIOWERA, Sept. 22. WARRIMOO, Oct. 20.

Fast line to Honolulu. Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALEXANDRA ....September 3

WINIFREDA ....September 10

CLEOPATRA ....September 17

VICTORIA ....September 24

BOADICEA ....October 1

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU,

Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo, 4:45, Niagara Falls, 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Kingston, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,

5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St. and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 338 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations, Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3.40, 4.29, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3.30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:00, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) (4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively.

Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5.30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4.30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points, dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) ‡3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

"AT HOME" ON THE YANKEE

New York Naval Militiamen Entertain Their Friends with Tales of War Afloat.

WERE NOT ALLOWED ASHORE

Now that Fighting Is Over, They Are Anxious to Return to Their Homes —The Yankee Leaves for Philadelphia To-day.

While New York was giving welcome yesterday to her returning soldier volunteers, her naval militiamen, who have been sailing and fighting the auxiliary cruiser Yankee for the last four months, were "at home" to their relatives and friends on board the cruiser as she lay at anchor off Tompkinsville.

That was as near as the members of the First Battalion, New York Naval Militia, got to their homes, however. There were petitions for shore leave by the score, and Commander Brownson let it be known that he had asked the Navy Department for permission to grant the men forty-eight hours' leave, but up to a late hour yesterday no response had been received. Commander Brownson, Lieut. W. Butler Duncan, Lieut. John H. Barnard, and Lieut. S. Dana Greene came up to the city during the day, leaving Ensigns W. de W. Dimock and Charles L. Andrews on duty. The men, most of whose homes are in and around New York, could only lean on the railings or lie on the decks and gaze longingly at the near Staten Island shore, the contrast of whose cozy homes and lawn-covered hillsides with the rugged coasts of Cuba made them more homesick than when they were doing blockade duty in tropical waters. The only compensation was the arrival of an occasional party of women, the wives or mothers or daughters of officers or members of the crew, whose presence lent a touch of homelikeness to the dingy gray cruiser.

Other auxiliary cruisers lay at anchor off Tompkinsville, but none of them harbored a crew like that of the Yankee. Under the blue jackets of the regular Jackey's uniform, worn by the Yankee's men, were the sons of the best-known families of the city, men prominent in social and business affairs, lawyers, and collegians. But they scrubbed the decks and washed down the sides of the ship and painted the smokestack as if they had been "ordinary seamen" all their lives, only a little more neatly, while almost in sight lay homes of wealth and luxury, to which some of them are soon to return.

Two sailors of the crew were washing down the soiled gray side of the Yankee's hull during the afternoon, while they indulged in speculations concerning the sort of dinner they would order at the Waldorf-Astoria when they got ashore. "Say, Jerry, there won't be any hardtack in that dinner, will there?" was the query of one. "No, nor any salt pork and beans," was the reply. An officer who overheard the remark observed that "half the men in this crew will probably make for the Waldorf when they get out of this."

Anxious to be Mustered Out.

Quartermaster Irving Zerega, known to all yachtsmen hereabout as one of the best handlers of a small boat in New York, said that the men were ready to be mustered out now. "We went into this because the navy needed men," he said. "Now that we are no longer needed we want to get out. We enlisted to fight, not to run a freight boat. If that were necessary, the men would stick to the Yankee cheerfully."

J. N. Rowland of Greenwich, Conn., who left his class in Yale to become an ordinary seaman on the Yankee, said that the most interesting experience the Yankee had, in his opinion, was the night she ran into the transport flotilla, bound for Santiago with Gen. Shafter's army, and took them for Cervera's fleet. "We had been to Mole St. Nicholas, and were on our way back to Santiago with important dispatches for Admiral Sampson," said Seaman Rowland, "when we sighted the first of Shafter's transports off the east cost of Cuba. We knew nothing of any transports being expected, and we had been told by the Dolphin the day before that a Spanish cruiser and two torpedo boats had been seen in that vicinity. It was a fairly dark night, but the moment we sighted the suspicious craft Capt. Brownson ordered full speed ahead under forced draught, the call to quarters was sounded, and we made for the strangers. Then lights began to pop up all around us, and we saw that, if it was the Spanish fleet, as we supposed, they were too many for us, and our forced draught was applied in getting away. We dashed right through the fleet. One of the supposed Spanish cruisers tried to turn a searchlight on us. The long finger of white swept through the heavens, then came down to the horizon, and swept around it, slowly but surely coming to cover us. We were hull down, however, and once or twice the fatal beam missed us. Then our smokestack took fire and sent up a flame that advertised our location to all the sea. We expected to be plunked with a shell from a Spanish man-of-war the next moment, but no shot came. We soon passed out of sight of the threatening fleet and reached Santiago in safety, there to find that the ships we had taken for Cervera's fleet were our own vessels, bringing down the army. But none of the real fighting we had to do was so exciting as that encounter."

Call for a "Low Shell."

"Kid" Thompson, a youth of seventeen, is the pet of the Yankee crew. The "Kid" developed a reputation as a mascot on the first cruise, and the men never tire of telling how, while they were in the midst of their fight with a gunboat, a torpedo boat and two shore batteries at Cienfuegos, young Thompson stood on top of the deckhouse with a capstan bar in his hand as if he were at bat in a baseball game, and waited for a "low shell." At another time, while the Yankee was in a hot fight with a shore battery, young Thompson was caught in the rigging, trying to do the "Farragut act," and had to be made to come down to a less exposed position.

Speaking of shells, Quartermaster Zerega tells this story on Capt. Brownson: After the bombardment at Santiago on June 6, during which the Quartermaster stood on the bridge with the skipper, Capt. Brownson said: "Look here, Zerega, there's one thing you and I have got to learn, that is, not to dodge. I dodged that time, and I saw you do the same thing. Now, I'm too old an officer to be doing that sort of thing." The Quartermaster admitted that he might have dodged, as one shell passed between him and Capt. Brownson.

The men indulge in a good deal of playful reflection on the rations served aboard ship. The story is told that, when a shell exploded on the gun deck aft during their Cienfuegos fight, taking the top off of the shoulder of Seaman S. P. Kennedy, one of the men ran and got a piece of hardtack which he pinned on his breast just over his heart.

One regret of the men is that they didn't get a hole shot through their flag. The banner is a little soiled, but it has not a single scar. The only time the ship was struck was by the shell that wounded Kennedy, and no vestiges of its explosion are visible.

Keeping Clean Under Difficulties.

"The hardest thing we had to do," said a young college graduate, "was to keep clean. That got to be a science with most of us. We had to have fresh water to bathe in, for salt water would only 'set' the dirt gathered from coaling ship or loading cargo. So all sorts of devices had to be resorted to to get fresh water, and the man who was lucky enough to get a bucketful considered himself a plutocrat for the time. First it would be used for bathing the face and hands. Then it would do duty for a fuller bath. Then the same bucketful would be lent around to the other fellows in the mess, each one using it to make a lather with his soap and employing salt water to rinse off with. After that, the same water would be used for washing a pair of socks, and a little later on for 'doing up' a suit of clothes."

The Yankee has been ordered to the League Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia. She will probably sail this morning. The men expect to be mustered out on their arrival, in which event they will return to their old quarters on the New Hampshire at once, coming back from Philadelphia by rail. If these plans are carried out, they hope to be back in New York by Thursday of this week.

It is understood that the Yankee is to be retained in the navy, and possibly used as a transport or sent to Manila. The places of the New York Naval Militiamen will probably be taken by a portion of the crew of the Columbia.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Will Now Be Mustered Out in Bodies—Navy Department Well Pleased with Their Services.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Acting Secretary Allen has decided to adopt the policy of mustering out the naval militia in bodies instead of individually, as heretofore. This will be done in the case of the New York men on the Yankee, now at New York, and in all other cases hereafter. Mr. Allen believes that the militiamen will be better pleased to go to their homes in bodies where they may be met by their people and greeted publicly.

A new form of honorable discharge for the men serving on the auxiliary fleet was received at the department to-day. It differs little from the regular form except in its decoration, which consists of small engravings of an old-type monitor, a converted yacht, and a commerce destroyer of the Yosemite type, the three classes of vessels on which the naval reserve men were called to serve.

The Navy Department is highly gratified at the splendid service rendered by the militiamen. Just before the battle of July 3 sixty men from Chicago were placed on the battleship Oregon, and the reports that come to the department all speak in the highest terms of their ability. So well had they been drilled that in instances new men were turned over to the militiamen to be instructed in their duties. The militiamen were also on the best of terms with the enlisted men aboard the ship, and the latter manifested their appreciation of the good qualities of the Chicago boys by cheering heartily for them as they were gathered to be mustered out.

The department is not able to proceed as fast as it would like in the matter of mustering out the militiamen, owing to the necessity of retaining a sufficient body of sailors to man the ships.

It is not the intention of the department to make any considerable reduction in the number of ships on the commissioned list at present. Aside from the questionable prudence of reducing the effectiveness of our naval strength in advance of a satisfactory outcome of the Peace Commission's work at Paris, the department is desirous of using the time now available to make many necessary changes in the ships. They will be gathered at the navy yards and put in the most thorough repair, so that in the course of a few weeks it is hoped to have the navy in even better shape than it was at the outbreak of the war.

THE NAHANT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Monitor's Crew Will Be Mustered Out in a Few Days.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The old single-turreted monitor Nahant, manned by New York Naval Militia, arrived at League Island to-day.

The Nahant had been assigned to the defense of New York Harbor, from which place she was towed to the Delaware Breakwater by the Yosemite. The monitor arrived there yesterday and proceeded slowly up the Delaware Bay and River under her own steam, the Yosemite returning to New York. All on board are reported well.

The Nahant will go out of commission in a few days, and her crew will be mustered out and sent home.

SCHLEY VISITS THE BROOKLYN.

Admiral and His Wife Are Enthusiastically Greeted by the Jackies—Ovations in the City.

In addition to the gallant boys of the Seventy-first, New York had still another hero within her bounds yesterday. It was Rear Admiral Schley. He arrived on Sunday from Annapolis with his wife. They passed the night at the Albemarle, and went yesterday morning to Tompkinsville, where they boarded the Brooklyn amid the wildest enthusiasm.

Admiral and Mrs. Schley stopped on the way to the ferry to buy a bit of gold lace, which will be the new stripe on the hero's sleeve. While they were in the shop the passers-by heard of their presence, and lined the sidewalk in front of the entrance to pay their respects and "take a peep." The presence of the Admiral acted like magic. Some fairly grabbed his hands, slapped him on the back, and shouted words of welcome, but no one made so bold as to kiss him.

When the Admiral stepped on the deck of the Brooklyn, the Jackies could not contain themselves. They shouted and cheered, and some turned somersaults. When the Admiral's flag was raised the salute to their commander was fired, followed by mighty cheers from all the crews. The other warships there replied each in turn with the Admiral's salute of thirteen guns, which the Brooklyn answered.

Later, the sailors of the Brooklyn presented to Mrs. Schley one of the flags which floated over the Brooklyn during its Santiago campaign. It is riddled with shot, and in tatters. But as Mrs. Schley said, "I like it all the better. Nothing could have pleased me more. Wasn't it lovely of the men?"

Admiral Schley, when seen yesterday afternoon, on his way to the Grand Central Station, where he took the train to Saugatuck, Conn., his son-in-law's home, could not say enough about the treatment and enthusiasm on the part of the people since his return. "It beats promotion all to pieces. Everybody seems so sincere, so wholesouled. It beats the medals of honor, too, and as to those medals, I wish the Government would give us all the same kind. As it is the Admiral gets a gold one—the sailor a bronze. It isn't the money value of it that we care for, it's the sentiment, and the significance. How much better if we followed the example of England, who has her Victoria Cross, and Germany, with her Iron Cross, which go alike to officer and man.

"The Admiral would be happier to point to his medal and say, 'My men wear this,' and the sailor would be prouder to say, 'My Admiral wears the same things.' Such a distinction is against our American policy. I hope this matter can be taken up and righted. The American sailor is a plucky chap. He fights and fights, and if what he stands on is shot away, he somehow keeps on fighting."

On Admiral Schley's second trip through the city yesterday to the station, he was warmly greeted wherever recognized. He wore plain clothes, but many knew his features too well. The Admiral cordially greeted porters, policemen, and anybody who spoke to him, regardless of their color or occupation. He will return to Tompkinsville to-day, and probably go to Saugatuck again to-night. To-morrow he sails on the Seneca for Cuba with the commission.

Wedding at the City Hall.

An interesting couple were married by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer in the City Hall yesterday morning. The bridegroom was Arken Seymour Fitch, a widower, fifty years old. The bride said her name was Dolores De Santa Maria d'Yberri. She said she was a widow, and that she was born in Guaymas, Mexico, twenty-four years ago. She was a pretty woman of a thoroughly Mexican type. Her address has been the Carnegie Studio. The bridegroom's address is 238 West Forty-second Street. Josiah H. Fitch of 202 Lexington Avenue and Alfred M. Downes, the Mayor's private secretary, were the witnesses of the ceremony.

Bourgogne Victim's Will Filed.

The will of Mary Emily Binsse, who was lost on La Bourgogne, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. She leaves all her property, which is estimated as being worth $15,000, to her sister Helen R. Binsse, who is now in the Convent of the Visitation, Brooklyn. The testatrix, in addition to her sister Helen, left a mother, three brothers, and two sisters.

Mayor Expected to Return To-day.

Mayor Van Wyck is expected to return to-day from his vacation. This evening Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and other city officials will leave on a special train for Syracuse, where they will represent this city on Greater New York Day at the State Agricultural Fair to-morrow.

Dumas's Injuries Prove Fatal.

George Dumas of 140 Ludlow Street died in the New York Hospital yesterday from injuries received a week ago, when he was knocked down by a bicycle at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

DISCREDIT MINISTER'S STORY.

Police, After Investigation, Do Not Think Attempt Was Made to Murder Rev. Dr. Potter.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, who now resides at 155 Ninth Street, Long Island City, and who attained considerable notoriety about a year and a half ago by refusing to vacate the building at 162 Second Avenue when ordered to do so by the Baptist Mission Society, positively asserts that it was some one of his many enemies who tried to assassinate him at his home Sunday morning. The police are not so positive about it, however, and even go so far as to assert that it is their belief that either the reverend gentleman or his son may have done the shooting. At least they say that all indications point in that direction, and there are a number of reasons why they have taken this position.

William Dunn, the officer on duty at headquarters, which is only a short block away from the clergyman's house, said yesterday:

"I went immediately outdoors when I heard the first shot, and some little time elapsed before the second one was fired. I only heard four shots in all. The doctor says there were six. It was a bright moonlight night. If the assassin had mounted a bicycle where the minister claims he did, I certainly should have seen him. In a few minutes the minister and his son came running over to headquarters and asked for a policeman, and in a few minutes Officers Sheppard and McGill went over to the scene of the shooting."

It was learned at headquarters from Inspector Brooks and the Sergeant at the Fourth Street Station that no sooner had the officers arrived at the house when Paul the son of the minister, suggested that they go out in the vacant lot and look for a clue. The officers followed and soon found a black piece of wood, which looked like the stock of a large toy gun.

Young Potter said: "What's this? Let me see it?" but Officer Sheppard replied: "Never mind. I'll keep it. Maybe we will find something else."

Young Potter then exclaimed: "That's the clue. See, here's where you fit the handle of a revolver! Why, here's the revolver in the grass. It fits perfectly. There's another piece that screws right in there and holds the revolver on the stock." In less than a minute Young Potter found the other piece and showed the officers how it worked. Then it was 3:30 A. M. and young Potter asked them to return to the house until he could photograph the gun, Bible, and outside and inside of the house. The officers were surprised upon entering the house to find everything in readiness for the photographs to be made. There was no delay, the camera, fluids, and all the necessary articles were at hand, and pictures of the Bible, two different views of the house, and a picture of the gun were made and later handed out to newspaper reporters.

"One of the reasons," said Officer George Wheeler, "why I am quite positive the minister was not holding the Bible when it was hit is that the force of the first bullet would have knocked the book out of his hand. Then Officer Dunn says considerable time elapsed between the first and second shots. Would the minister sit in bed and hold the Bible up to be shot at the second time? The distance between the two holes nearest together in the screen window and the two holes in the Bible are exactly the same. If the Bible were propped up or fixed in a stationary position that would be the result. If the book were held in the hands it would certainly be moved by the force of the first bullet or by the holder and the difference of space between the two bullet holes would not be the same."

Officers Sheppard, McGill, and Wheeler made a careful examination of the ground by the fence where the minister says the assassin mounted a bicycle. Along the entire distance of the fence there were neither footprints nor any bicycle tracks. A package which contained a number of bullets was found in the open lot by the revolver. They were wrapped up in a newspaper, dated Aug. 23, 1898. The Bible is also covered with a copy of the same paper of the same date. One-half of a regular copy of the paper covered the Bible and exactly one-half was wrapped around the package. The Rev. Dr. Potter is a subscriber to the paper. These, the police say, may be coincidences and they may not. The police are still investigating the matter.

CONFERENCE OF APPRAISERS.

Steps Taken to Discourage Illegal Marking of Home-Made Goods.

The conference of Customs Appraisers from the principal ports of the United States, which had been going on for a week, was resumed yesterday morning, in the new Government building, Washington and Christopher Streets. Appraisers from San Francisco, New Orleans, Detroit, Boston, and other leading ports are in attendance. Appraiser Wakeman of New York presided yesterday.

The subject of sampling sugar was considered, and it was the sense of the meeting, although no action was taken, that the Government should sample every bag of sugar, as merchants do, instead of only 5 per cent., as the rule is. A resolution was passed recommending that the remarking of goods that come to this country illegally marked shall be done exclusively by the Government officials in New York, instead of at every port. This refers to goods that are marked in a way that would lead buyers to think the goods were of foreign manufacture, when, as a matter of fact, they were made in the United States. The conference will come to a close to-morrow.

Duty on Electric Carbons.

The Treasury Department has directed Collector Bidwell to appeal from the decision of the Board of General Appraisers in assessing carbon sticks for electric lighting at 35 per cent. ad valorem. The department holds that the carbons are subject to duty at 90 cents a hundred, the rate originally fixed.

SIXTH AVENUE TROLLEY.

Deputy Commissioner of Highways Shannon Replies to Complaints.

Complaints have been made that the completion of the underground trolley in Sixth Avenue has been delayed by the accumulation along the avenue of pipes and other material which had not been removed by the Department of Highways. The road as far as Fifty-ninth Street, it was said, would not be finished for the next four weeks.

Deputy Commissioner of Highways Shannon, when spoken to yesterday about the complaints, said: "That part of the trolley between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets has already been completed. The largest dry goods stores in Sixth Avenue are in that district, and free horse cars are running there for the accommodation of the shoppers. The merchants are perfectly contented with the progress thus far made.

"There has been some delay in the work where water pipes were encountered, for they had to be moved to the side or lowered, and in other places rock had to be cut. The work has been going on more rapidly than on other trolley lines that have been built, and the part from Twenty-third Street to Fifty-ninth Street will be finished in the next ten days."

Teacher Dismissed After 37 Years.

Robert B. Keyser, who has been a public school teacher for thirty-seven years, obtained yesterday from Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, an alternative writ of mandamus directing the Board of Education to reinstate him in his position as fourth assistant in School No. 8, or show cause on Oct. 17 next why it should not do so. Samuel D. Levy, who appeared for Keyser, said his client had been dismissed on March 3 last on the ground of inefficiency. Mr. Levy claimed that this charge was wholly unsustained, and other reasons obtained.

Pastor and Son Arraigned.

The Rev. C. S. Williams and his son Edward were yesterday arraigned before Magistrate Teale in the Flatbush Police Court. Dr. Williams was charged with threatening to shoot William E. Raynor and Dennis Collins, and his son with assaulting them. Both pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned until to-day at the request of the complainants.

Passengers for Europe To-morrow.

Among the passengers booked to sail to Europe to-morrow on the Teutonic are John M. Bowers, Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Butler, Arthur Gaten, Dr. A. H. Chester, Miss Chester, C. W. Paget, Dr. G. A. Shelton, and F. H. [illegible].

PLEADED FOR EIGHTH'S MEN

Doctors and Ladies at Cleveland Wanted to Take Dangerously Sick from Train.

CAPTAIN LINDHEIN REFUSED

Turned a Deaf Ear to Entreaties and Warning that Some Sufferers Would Probably Die on the Way to This City.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The train bearing 260 sick soldiers of the Eighth New York Regiment of Volunteer Infantry reached Cleveland at 6 o'clock this evening in charge of Capt. Lindheim, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Lindheim was the only commissioned officer on board the train.

There was a crowd of at least 2,000 people in waiting, including the ladies of the Cleveland War Relief Board and members of the staffs of nurses and physicians of the Huron Street and Lakeside Hospitals. The intention was to take any of the soldiers who were in a dangerous condition to these hospitals.

The ladies at once served milk, chicken broth, eggnog, and food to the sick men, the nurses washed some of the bed-ridden boys and made them more comfortable, and the doctors passed through the train examining the men.

The physicians found several typhoid fever cases in which the temperature had passed the danger point, and they asked for permission to take the patients to the hospitals. The temperature of one man was 105 degrees. Capt. Lindhein refused.

The ladies added their pleadings, as did Capt. Tillson of the army recruiting office in this city, who has been a regular army officer for twenty-four years, and he was backed up by Superintendent Webster of the Huron Street Hospital. Capt. Lindhein positively refused to let any of the soldiers go, however, despite the stern warning that some of the men would probably die on the train within a few hours.

The feeling of the men on the train against Capt. Lindhein is very bitter. A few of the sick soldiers wandered through the cars delirious from the effects of fever.

The train departed at 7 o'clock for New York City. Stops will be made at Erie and Buffalo, and word has been sent to the Ladies' Relief Committees of those places to be in readiness for the sick soldiers.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The hospital train of the Eighth New York Regiment reached here this afternoon. There were 260 sick men, forty of whom were unable to get out of their berths. Three are likely to die before reaching New York City. There were pitiful sights in the last three cars, where the sick men were. There were twelve cars in all. The train started from Chickamauga Sunday noon.

Grocery and restaurant men, assisted by many citizens, had sandwiches, coffee, milk, lemonade, and fruits ready when the train arrived, and women carried the food to the sick men.

MORE SICK FOR BELLEVUE.

One Hundred of the Eighth New York Coming from Chickamauga.

Surgeon General Sternberg yesterday morning notified Charities Commissioner Keller that 300 members of the Eighth New York Volunteers are coming from Chickamauga, a hundred of them sick, and he asked that as many as possible be accommodated at Bellevue.

Thomas Malone, twenty-three years old, of 126 West Tenth Street, of Company I, was the first man of the Eighth New York to arrive at Bellevue. He was put into a ward at once. He came from Chickamauga, which he condemned in unmeasured terms. He had a bad attack of malaria. He said that he would prefer a hundred times to be among Spanish flying bullets at Santiago than to be at such a place as Chickamauga camp. Men there, he said, dropped off like sick sheep.

Edward T. Mulvaney, twenty-one years old, of 503 West Thirty-third Street, of Battery E, Sixth Artillery, walked into Bellevue with malaria. He had been at Camp Wikoff. Baker A. Collins, twenty-eight years old, of Company D, Twelfth Infantry, who had also been at Camp Wikoff, was another victim of malaria who sought Bellevue yesterday.

The men in the hospital are receiving many visitors daily, the majority of them women, who always bring flowers or delicacies.

FAIR GROUNDS FOR THE ARMY.

Syracuse Property Offered for a Camp by Gen. Tracy.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Gen. B. F. Tracy, President of the State Fair Association, to-day tendered the Secretary of War the use of the Fair Grounds for an army camp. It will accommodate from three to five regiments. The State Fair opened today with a fine lot of exhibits.

Gov. Black Starts for Chickamauga.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—A telegram was received at the Executive Chamber to-day from Gov. Black. It announced that he was on the way from Washington to Chickamauga, and that he would arrive at the latter place at 11 A. M. Tuesday. He will not return to Albany till Monday next.

CONEY ISLAND'S DIRTY GUTTERS.

President Murphy Says They Must and Shall Be Cleaned.

President Murphy of the Board of Health last week ordered Henry V. Walker, Acting Chief of the Sanitary Division of the Borough of Brooklyn, to make a thorough inspection of Surf Avenue and report to the board. Mr. Walker sent in his report yesterday. It says, in substance:

A careful inspection of the portion of Coney Island known as "West End" demonstrates that there is an improper grading of gutters and an insufficiency of sewer basins. In many places gutters are depressed, resulting in accumulations of water, which soon become exceedingly disagreeable. The sewer basins are simply cesspools, and are frequently full and offensive. There is also a scarcity of suitable receptacles for garbage, and insufficient collections. From Surf Avenue to the ocean extend a number of so-called "walks," upon which are many cheap restaurants and hot corn men. Much of their garbage is thrown into the sand. There is a sanitary police officer at the island. Places which he has reported have been disinfected.

President Murphy said yesterday, after examining the report, that he would have the "West End" placed in a proper sanitary condition, if it required the efforts of all the policemen in the department.

Water Pipe to Ellis Island.

Holmes & Cogan of Jersey City were yesterday awarded a contract by the United States Government to lay a water pipe from the foot of Phillip Street to Ellis Island. The pipe line will be 2,000 feet long, and the contract price is $15,000. The city will receive $100 per million gallons for all water furnished, but the quantity that will be needed will not be known until the supply is turned on. It was for this reason that Jersey City insisted that the Government should pay for laying the pipe.

Unknown Woman Run Down.

An unknown woman, about forty years old, was run down at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street by a hansom cab last night, and may be fatally injured. She was unconscious when picked up and taken to Flower Hospital. It was found necessary to operate for fracture of the skull. The woman was fairly well dressed. She wore a black alpaca skirt and a white waist. The driver of the cab, Edward Gull of 109 West Fifty-third Street, was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Thomas F. Bayard Drives Out.

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 29.—The condition of Thomas F. Bayard was very much improved to-day. He was able to be about, and yesterday was taken out for a drive.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Some Canadian Officials Believe the Commissioners Will Not Get Beyond the Sealing Question.

QUEBEC, Aug. 29.—The Americans of the Arbitration Commission began their labors at 9 o'clock this morning, and have been at work all day. The joint session began at 11 o'clock, and lasted until nightfall. The joint meetings are held in the Parliament Building, but each commission, when meeting separately, holds its sessions in rooms in the Chateau Frontenac.

As usual, when the joint meeting closed this evening, the Commissioners reported that they had worked very hard, and that good progress had been made.

Senator Fairbanks, for the Americans, and Lord Herschell, for the Canadians, have been selected to give out whatever there may be for the press, but so far there has been nothing which the commission has considered wise to reveal. Whenever Lord Herschell is urged by the newspaper representatives for a crumb of news he praises the good nature and friendly attitude of the Americans, and whenever Senator Fairbanks is pressed for information he praises the friendliness and hospitality of the Canadians. But never one word escapes either as to what takes place behind the closed doors. The secretaries and experts who are connected with the commission are equally reticent.

One positive statement was made, however, by Lord Herschell this evening. He said it had been decided that after the recess the conference would continue at Quebec. There has been some talk about transferring the conference to Washington or Ottawa, but his lordship said the work would go on here. It is known that books and documents relating to the Bering Sea sealing question have been much in evidence in the joint meeting to-day, and it is therefore inferred that this important question has been taken up.

Some of the Canadian officials believe that the Commissioners will never get beyond the sealing question. They argue that last Winter, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davis went to Washington to have a settlement of that question they failed, and that conditions have not changed since then. It is asserted here that Sir Wilfrid Laurier at that time would not enter into any settlement of the Bering Sea matter unless the authorities at Washington were willing to take up and settle all other disputes. That the men at Washington were unwilling to do, and the Canadians maintain that the attitude of both Americans and Canadians is unchanged.

It is probable that during the interim between the 2d and 20th of September both delegations will confer with their Governments and be able to do something or declare that they can do nothing very soon after the body reconvenes.

JAIL DELIVERY AT GOSHEN.

Constable Overpowered by Two Men and Ten Others Released—Two of the Men Captured.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Twelve prisoners escaped from jail here early this morning. Two men, James W. Crum of Scranton, and Lewis A. Blackman of Port Jervis, sawed their way out of their cell during the night and hid in the toilet room. About 2 A. M. a man asked for a drink of water, and Constable Halstead went into the corridor with a cup, when Crum and Blackman jumped on him, knocking him down. Blackman pounded his head on the concrete floor, while Crum choked him almost into unconsciousness. Then they took his keys from him and opened the doors of all the cells, and twelve men in all lined up in the corridor.

After the jailer had been placed in a cell, bruised and bleeding, and locked up, Crum opened the outer door with the keys, and all filed out into the jail yard, climbed the plank placed against the roof of the stone-breaking sheds, and escaped. Two did not want to go, but Crum, with the keeper's pistol in hand, drove them ahead for a mile into the country. One old man, Thomas Ward, left the party there to go alone. He went to his daughter's house and gave the alarm. She notified the police, who hurried to the jail and found the jailer locked in and badly hurt, and then awakened the Sheriff, who lives in the Court House in front of the jail.

The prisoners who escaped are:

Joseph Monahan, indicted for burglary, captured at Bridgeport, Conn., a month ago; Lewis Strong, colored, assault case; George E. Johnson, burglary, Middletown; George Livingston, horse thief, captured in New York a week ago; George Colston, Hungarian, assault, Tuxedo; Joseph McCarty, burglar, Middletown; James W. Crum, bicycle thief, Scranton; Lewis A. Blackman, burglary, Port Jervis; George Pitney, burglary, Woodbury, captured at Bridgeport, Conn., last month; Daniel Kennedy, burglary, Middletown; Thomas Ward, Goshen, assault; Nelson Johnson, colored, burglary.

Ward was captured in his son's hay mow this morning, two miles from the jail. Johnson gave himself up as soon as he could escape from the others, who had divided into two parties, half going toward Chester and the others toward Port Jervis.

MANY VISITING MERCHANTS.

They Profit by the Low Rates Secured by the Merchants' Association.

Yesterday was the first day on which merchants have registered at the rooms of the Merchants' Association who have come to New York on the second series of excursions arranged for by the association. The reduced rates for this second series went into effect Saturday, Aug. 27, and tickets under this arrangement will be sold up to and including to-morrow. The tickets are good for thirty days. The territory covered by these reduced rates extends as far west as an imaginary line drawn from Chicago and St. Louis as far south as the Ohio River, but including that portion of Northern Kentucky which is traversed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company; as far east as a line from Wheeling to Buffalo, and north into Canada. The eastern line, however, does not include the cities through which the imaginary lines are drawn.

If yesterday can be taken as an example of what is to follow during this second series of excursions, this year's crowd of visiting merchants and buyers will be larger than last year. The rooms of the Merchants' Association were thronged all day yesterday by visiting merchants, and many more are expected to-day and to-morrow. All the merchants say that they anticipate a very much larger business than they have had for many years, and perhaps ever before, and they are going to buy accordingly. They speak in very optimistic terms of general trade conditions.

SPYING IN HUSBAND'S CLOTHES.

Mrs. Nellie Michaels's Long Hair Led to Her Arrest.

Mrs. Nellie Michaels of 242 East Forty-first Street, who was arrested Sunday afternoon at the Long Island City terminus of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, for masquerading in man's attire, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Connorton. She wore women's clothing in court.

Mrs. Michaels, who is twenty-seven years old, said that she put on her husband's clothing in order to follow him. She had heard that he was attentive to other women in Long Island City. Her long hair led to her arrest.

An Appeal for a Dying Woman.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 to relieve the suffering of a woman who is dying of cancer and who cannot be removed to a hospital. Her brother and sister are doing all they can to care for her, but are not able to support her entirely. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Four Men Killed in Dakota.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 29.—A thrashing machine explosion at Thomson to-day killed the owner, Mr. H. Ray, and three firemen and seriously injured several others.

We want to get in touch with the man who is not satisfied with everything he ever bought here.
If we can, he can "touch us" for anything we owe him.
How can we make wrongs right if you don't report them?
Clothes, shoes, hats or furnishings for man or boy.
ROGERS, PEET & CO.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

POWERS OF CITY MAGISTRATES.

They May Not Commit to the Workhouse for Disorderly Conduct Where Sureties Are Offered.

Justice McAdam, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted an application for the discharge of Lizzie Motley, on habeas corpus. She had been committed to the workhouse for thirty days by a City Magistrate, on a summary conviction for disorderly conduct. The Court holds that the commitment was unauthorized, because not made upon default of sureties for good behavior. In ordering the discharge, Justice McAdam said:

"The Magistrate, being an officer of inferior jurisdiction, his power to act must be placed upon some statute expressly conferring the authority which he assumed to exercise. Under the former Revised Statutes, the power of such a Magistrate, on summary conviction for disorderly conduct, was limited to requiring the offender to give sufficient sureties for his or her good behavior, for the space of one year, and the only commitment authorized was one until such sureties were found. The provisions of the Consolidation act (Sections 1,461 and 1,462) are patterned after this statute, and so are those contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Sections 901 to 903.)

"The commitment in this instance is for thirty days, without permitting the taking of sureties for good behavior, so that the prisoner had been unlawfully deprived of at least this substantial provision for obtaining her liberty. The legislative intent that the commitment shall be only until sureties for good behavior are found, is manifest in all the statutes up until the act of 1896, (Chapter 886) and Sections 707 to 711 of the charter, (the latter being a reenactment of the former;) and these authorized the Magistrate to commit the offender to the workhouse or jail, to be detained until discharged, pursuant to Sections 710 and 711 of the said charter, and for a term not exceeding six months from the date of the commitment, which, it is required, must recite these facts. The opportunity of obtaining the speedy discharge provided for by Sections 710 and 711, upon the certificate of the Commissioner of Correction, &c., is made an essential part of the power to commit, and of the commitment itself. These provisions have been declared unconstitutional and void, (Matter of Kenny 23, Misc. 29,) so that the entire system of the deliberate provisions in question (one part being dependent upon the other) fails. The people are therefore in no manner aided by the act of 1896, nor by the charter provisions. Indeed, the District Attorney makes no claim to hold the relator under these enactments.

"If, even, we are, as the District Attorney claims, relegated back to the provisions of the Consolidation act, and those contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, it is clear that the imprisonment is illegal, because not made upon default of sureties for good behavior, nor on conditions making a continuation of the imprisonment dependent upon failure to give the required security, according to legal requirements. It might perhaps be for the public good if persons guilty of disorderly conduct were summarily committed, as was done from the best of motives, by the Magistrate in this instance, but this is a subject for legislative reflection only. There is no conceivable principle which permits a court of justice upon a habeas corpus proceeding to sanction a deprivation of liberty which finds no warrant in law."

FEAR EPIDEMIC OF DIPHTHERIA.

Residents on Manhattan Street Alarmed by Several Recent Deaths.

A number of people living on the upper west side, in the tenements in the neighborhood of 46 Manhattan Street, are afraid of an epidemic of diphtheria. One man and one of his children have died, two others are on North Brother Island, and another boy in the house has died. Two children of a man who moved next door a couple of weeks ago have since died.

The dead man is Jacob Werber, whose daughter Hattie, six years old, died the same day. Julius, four years old, and Ferdinand, two years old, were removed to the island. Stephen Gobel, eleven years old, who lives in the same house, has also died from the disease. John Twyman, who formerly lived at 497 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, moved into the tenement at No. 48 a couple of weeks ago, where two of his children died. Mrs. Julia Clark, the janitress, says that Twyman had his mattresses on the roof last week and that many of the children of both tenements were playing on them. She thinks that caused the disease in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Mary Morgan, a candy store keeper at No. 46, has been feeling sick for several days, and thinks she has diphtheria. Dr. H. G. Hensel of 318 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who attended Twyman's children, thinks the disease has spread in the usual manner, but not through the agency of the mattresses. Board of Health Inspectors visited the house yesterday morning and fumigated the apartments of the Gobel and Werber families, but did not quarantine the inmates of the house.

To Return Child Actress to Parents.

Blanche Nesbitt, eight years old, the child actress who was taken from an alleged uncle and aunt, William and Adele Carleton Todd, at 433 West Forty-third Street, on Aug. 17, by Agent Moore of the Gerry society, was yesterday committed to the Gerry society by Magistrate Pool, in the West Side Police Court, for the purpose of being returned to her parents in Toronto, Canada. The child's father is an engineer on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and earns a good salary. At the request of the Todds, who formerly lived in Toronto, he allowed them to have the custody of the child for the purpose of educating her for the stage. In court the child had no complaint to make of the treatment of the Todds.

Walked Off with a Peacock.

Detectives Sweeney and Cahill of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station saw Charles Schelinsky, ten years old, of 211 East One Hundred and First Street, come out of Central Park late Sunday afternoon with a blanket under his arm. The blanket wriggled and the detectives became suspicious. They asked the boy what he had in the blanket, and a peacock stuck its head out to see what was the matter. The boy said he found the peacock on the lawn in the Park and that he was going to sell it. It was blind, he said, and he thought he might as well have it. Schelinsky was held by Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday for trial.

Do Not Know the "Countess."

Baron P. de Langê, the friend of the "Countess Wanda von Speno Bodenbach," who died Saturday morning in an apartment at 204 West Thirty-eighth Street, has called at the Austrian Consul's office and notified him of her death. It was learned at the Consul's office yesterday that no family name such as was claimed by the alleged Countess is known to the Consul. The clerk in the office said: "We shall find the heirs of the woman if we are notified by the Public Administrator that she is an Austrian and left property. The office, however, will make no arrangements for the burial of the woman."

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Is there any reason why we should not make the town house wholly delightful?

Afraid the cost will be more than you can afford?

Better see us before you decide. We have a great variety of new and decorative stuffs, papers and carpets that are quite simple and inexpensive. Our prices for originating and carrying out artistic decorations are decidedly less than you think possible,—but then you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

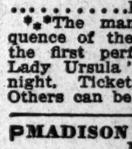
Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
THE BOSTONIANS Evenings.
The Serenade 9:00 P. M.
In the Cast:
H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Helen Bertram, W. E. Philp, W. Broderick, G. B. Frothingham, Josephine Bartlett, Harry Brown.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sun., 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.

DALY'S Every Evening at 8:15.
A RUNAWAY GIRL,
MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS.
"Jolly evening's entertainment."—Tribune. "Full of frolic and fantasy."—World. "Most artistic production."—Herald.
Virginia Earl, Paula Edwardes, Mabel Gillman, and Yvette Violette, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Wilfred Clarke, and Herbert Gresham.
Matinées Wednesday, Saturday, at 2.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
..........POSTPONEMENT..........
..........POSTPONEMENT..........
**The management regrets that in consequence of the illness of Miss Virginia Harned, the first performance of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" is postponed until THURSDAY night. Tickets for Aug. 29 good for Sept. 1. Others can be exchanged.

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
LAST FIVE TIMES.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Fourth Big Week. To-day at 2:30. To-night, 8:30.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW.
SEATS ON SALE TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.



SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
A MODERN VENUS.
60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Ave. & 42d St.
Evenings, 8:15; Matinée, 2.
Matinee Every Day, 25c; Even'gs, 50c
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.,
—"THE NEW SOUTH."—

MATINEE THE COOL CASINO! NXT SAT. POSITIVELY! THEATRE TO-NIGHT. YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Roof To-night! Rice's Summer Nights!

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Sat. Mat.
WM. GILLETTE | TOO MUCH JOHNSON.
Sept. 5—GILLETTE in "SECRET SERVICE."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Denman Thompson in Famous Play,
Prices, 25c, 50c., 75c., $1. The Old Homestead.
Mats. Labor Day, Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve. 8:15.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. 1 NOON TO 11 P. M.
BARTON HILL & CO., ISABELLE URQUHART, 4 COHANS, Biograph, Cool Air, Big Bill.

WALLACK'S THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1,
STUART ROBSON
in a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas, entitled
THE MEDDLER.

AMERICAN. | Second Year Opera in English. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Ev'gs. 25c.-$1. Mats. Wed., 25, 50c.; Sat., 25, 50, 75c.
BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 5. | BOCCACCIO.
Box Office Now Open.

KNICKERBOCKER OPENS NEXT MON. EVE.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN NEW SOUSA OPERA THE CHARLATAN
**BOX OFFICE OPENS TO-DAY at 9 A. M.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., n'r. B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat.
To-night at 8:15—First time.
Hoyt's A Day and a Night.

Koster & Bial's ROOF GARDEN. Adm. 50c.
CAKE WALK and Big Vaudeville Bill.
In case of rain, Performance in Music Hall.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

COLUMBUS, Columbus Theatre Stock Company. Christopher, Jr.

HARLEM Opera House. | Evenings at 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. A Stranger in New York

14TH ST. THEATRE, Corner 6th Av.—Popular Prices. Big production. Founded on Capt. Dreyfus case. DEVIL'S ISLAND.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB,
SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
RACING TO-MORROW.

CONTEST OVER THE BERRY WILL.

Suit Is Brought to Have Its Admission to Probate Set Aside.

Noble & Villard of 141 Broadway, acting as counsel for Eliza Ann Moass of Exeter, England, have begun a suit in the Surrogate's Court to have the admission of the will of Selina C. Berry to probate set aside. The contest is brought on the ground of undue influence and mental incapacity. William H. Mayer and Herman Fox, the executors of the will, are charged with having improperly influenced the testatrix when she executed the will.

The contestant is the only sister of the testatrix. In her petition she alleges that her sister died in New York on July 13, 1897. A will dated July 9, 1894, to which were attached two codicils, was admitted to probate on Sept. 13 last. By the terms of the will the estate, which is said to be large, is divided among about twenty distant relatives and friends of the testatrix. The petitioner is not named in the will.

A St. Bernard Gave the Alarm.

A milkman was passing the five-story brick apartment house at 464 Amsterdam Avenue at 5:20 o'clock yesterday morning, when he saw smoke coming from the first floor windows. The occupant of the store is Henry Berger, a butcher, who keeps a St. Bernard dog in the shop during the night. The dog was barking, and the milkman knew by the excited barks that the fire was in there. The milkman, after calling to two men who were passing on a wagon to go to the corner and send in an alarm, went to the house and rang all the bells and whistled through the tubes. The door of the butcher's shop was burst open and the dog dragged out half suffocated. The tenants of the house escaped without injury. The fire did about $500 damage to the shop, besides burning up $10 in cash which was in a drawer. It is thought that mice started the fire by gnawing at matches.